HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,032—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Nov	ARABIA	7903		
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6961
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
26th "	MONGOLIA	8500		
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6722
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5284	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6903
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6961
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7913		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	8500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,339	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903,
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903,
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C Matcovich	6,046	30th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903,

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th Nov., at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 30th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A. Single.	1st Class. A. Return.	1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B. Single.	1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B. Return.	Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C. Single.	Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	860	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	750	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6700	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khast	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6400	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,804	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,009	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each	... "	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	... "	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	... "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	... "	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	... "	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	... "	0	12
IMPERIAL	... per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	... per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MARRONS GLACÉS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CABRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 6 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

GEM GOLD JEWELLERY.

PENDANTS,
BROOCHES,
BANGLES,
NECKLACES,
EARRINGS, STUDS,
MUFF CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
SCARF PINS,
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	... Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	... "	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	... "	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	... "	17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	... "	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	... "	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	... "	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	... "	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	... "	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	... "	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	... "	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	... "	11	10 " "

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM:

THOMSON & TAYLOR.	FELICE CORNAGLIA.
MONGINI BROS.	D. C. OOMRIGUR.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.	D. D. BARIA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

AND

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY EVENING will commence at 9 P. M. Sharp.

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAHOMEDALLY RAHIMTOOLA, Mahomedan Borah Inhabitant, Contractor by profession, late of Bombay, deceased.

VAZIRBOO, widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Mahomedan Borah Inhabitant, residing at Kolgully house No. 452, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-fifth Day of November in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay. The 25th day of November, 1903.

A. M. KAJIJI, Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

M. 11,306,300 or about £565,300 sterl.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,500 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

Premiums:			Prizes:		
1 of 300,000 M	abt.	£ 15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt.	£ 2,000
1 of 200,000 M	„	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„	1,500
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500	2 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„	1,750	55 of 5,000 M	„	258
1 of 30,000 M	„	1,500	103 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes:			155 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„	5,000	616 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„	4,000	14 of 500 M	„	25
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	1922 of 400 M	„	20
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 55,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket

„ — 9 „ —„ for half a ticket

„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR, Banker, at HAMBURG, Germany.

CROFT MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.

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LAST FAREWELL CONCERT

Will be given by the "Russian Pianist," FELIX STERNBERG,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 9-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Sonata .....in D. Major No. 1.....F. Sternberg.
   (a) Allegro con brio,
   (b) Adagio cantabile,
   (c) Allegretto lusingando,
   (d) Allegro con spirito,
   (FELIX STERNBERG).
2. Song.....“The Cottager to her Infant”...Gilbertson (Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER).
3. (a) Traumerei.....R. Schumann
   (b) Valse .....in A flat Major op. 42 .....Fr. Chopin (FELIX STERNBERG).

PART II.

4. Aria .....“Vinto E L'amor”.....G.F. Handel (Miss CLARA PROCTER)
5. (a) Marche funebre .....F. Sternberg
   (b) Etude .....in A minor op. 25 No. II .....Fr. Chopin (FELIX STERNBERG)
6. Duet.....“When true love hath found a man”...German (Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.)
7. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 6.....Fr. Liszt (FELIX STERNBERG)

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F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Sole Proprietor, OOSMAN JUMALL.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Taaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902

ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

THE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in **ADVANTAGES**, and **LIBERALITY** to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or all his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,

1901..... £ 15,722,696

Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among **Participating** Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a **BONUS** at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum **not only** on the original sums assured but also on all **subsisting** Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than **doubled** in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg,
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
BUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.

BOMBAY,

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF MARINE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from, and by order of, the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee Pochkhanawalla (since deceased), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1903, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of March, 1887, and made between the mortgagor, the said Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee Pochkhanawala, of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

First.—All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district formerly of Fort and Colaba but now of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 31 now streets Nos. 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. (20 and 20) and 20, and new Nos. 4834 and 4861 and old survey Nos. 1416 and 1417, and new Survey No 2 3556-3555, and bounded, on the north by the property formerly of the late Cowasji Nanecki but now of the said Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee, being the hereditaments hereinafter secondly described, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Dubash, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property of Yacoob Simal, which said premises hereby granted are occupied by and known as the Prince of Wales Hotel; and

Secondly.—All that piece of ground, together with the stable and building now standing thereon, and situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Marine Line in Bombay, in the Sub-district formerly of Fort and Colaba, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Marine Street aforesaid, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Mahomed Nubukhan bin Mahomed Bawkerkhan, on the north by the house of Mahomed Nubbukhan bin Mahomed Bawkerkhan, and on the south by the property herein above first described which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 20-20 and 20, new Nos. 4834 and 4861, old survey Nos. 1416 and 1417, and new survey No. 2-3556-3555, and which said building was formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 20 and now under all which said premises were formerly and are at present occupied by the mortgagor's tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1903.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome artistic design drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English bedsteads, large almirahs with mirror doors, hall carpets, door curtains, iron safes by Milner, gilt framed pier glasses, six, twelve and eighteen lights, hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers, and two light gas brackets, table ornaments and vases, pictures, copper utensils, glassware, porcelain ware, china, coir and cane matting, books &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Hassunbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, trading together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON &Co, will, on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1903, at 1 30 p.m., sell by public Auction in Visram Baug Bungalow, Warden Road, facing the Mahaluxmi Battery consisting of teak and blackwood inlaid spring seated sofas, chairs, easy chairs and ottomans, chiffoniers with whatno's and mirrors, corner cabinets, almirahs and sideboards with mirrors, hat and stick stands alabaster ornaments, pillars papier, mach. chairs, parian and bronze figures, french-polished writing bureau, English bedsteads with wire mattresses marble topped circular to wash hand and toilet tables, sliding dining tables, sliding door book cases, hall carpets, iron safes by Milner and Austrian, gilt framed pier glasses, six, twelve, and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers and two lights gas brackets, hanging incandescent lamps, fairy light, bracket mirror, glass, ware, dinner and dessert services, garden benches, door curtains, screens, wall plates, thermometer and barometer combined revolving bookstands, &c,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1903.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon,

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 3-4	=	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	93	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	=	do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-1	=	— 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	57 3-4	=	— 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 19 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20 45	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4 83 3-4	=	— 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4	pr ct	=	do.
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	pr ct	=	do.
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3 8	pr ct	=	+ 3-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct	=	+ 1-2

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4	pr ct	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 5-8	pr ct	= + 1-4

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat. Dec.-Jan. Business done. 35s. = — 6d.
Yellow Cawnpore. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 35s. = — 3d.
Brown. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 33s. = — 3d. Tone easier.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 35s. 6d. = — 3d. Tone flat

ARRIVAL—

Steamer City of Cypress arrived Suez Athens.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·08 unchanged. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 27,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·89 — 1	5·86 — 1	5·84 — 2	5·84 — 1
Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June-July,
5·83 — 2	5·83 — 2	5·83 — 2	5·82 — 2
	July.-Aug. 5·81 — 2		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	104,000
Do. last year	77,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. do Continent	26,000
Mid-Uplands	11·30 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·92 — 3
Do. do. March	11·11 — 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 13-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Feb.	11·07 — 4
Do. do. May	11·28 — 6
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 24th November, 1903 :—

Cotton	7,463 bales.
Wheat	33,779 cwts.
Linseed	5,428 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,483 "
Gingellyseed	31,625 "
Poppyseed	2,201 "
Groundnuts	434 "
Castorseed	5,330 "
Rice	6,832 "
Myrabollams	5,179 "
Cottonseed	13,514 "

BOMBAY, 25th NOVEMBER 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.	A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do	do		1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do	do		170 3-4
Marks 3 do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			128 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	do		179
Japan 30 do	do		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash			Rs. 99?'
1st Settlement			" 98'6
2nd do			" 98'4

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.,	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet. Howree Khandeish	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	4	0
25 per cent. "	32	4	0
50 per cent. "	31	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31
Club No. 1	" 30
Hard Red	" 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	22,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·89 — 3	5·83 — 3	5·82 — 2	5·81 — 3
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·81 — 2	5·81 — 2	5·81 — 3	5·80 — 1
	July.-Aug. 5·79 — 2		

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There is a small business doing by Exporters for forward delivery at current rates.—"Suttas" close at Rs. 240-1 for Good Broach and Rs. 187-8 for fully Good Bengals.

In ready Cotton, Exporters and Mills are buying quietly, and prices are maintained.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd,	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms)	204	189	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ky. terms)	219	209	...	25 Nov.
Do. do. ...	206	196	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	220	210	...	25 Nov.
Do. do. ...	205	195	...	25 Jan
Belati (M.-G.)	227	219	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	209	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	212	...	"
Akola do. ...	230	222	...	"
Khamagaum do. ...				
Karanja do. ...				
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	233	225	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	235	227	...	"
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	237	229	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	253	...	241	25 Mar.
Do. do.	250	...	...	April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	237	227	...	Apr.-May.
Do. (H.-G.) ...	235	225	...	"
Mathia (G.M.) ...	218	208	...	Feb.-Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	238	Ap.-May
Westerns	...	...	227	"

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 8th instant.

2 Yachts Handicap "A" class start at 3-15 p.m.—Course No. 5 = 8·8 miles.

Yachts Handicap "B" class start at 2-44 p.m.—Course No. 5 = 8·8 miles.

Tomtit Class Race start at 3 p.m.—Course No. 3 = 7·1 miles.

Ships boat Race service rig at 2-30 p.m.—Course from Committee vessel round.

P and O Mooring Buoy "G" leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel.

The Entries for the above race will be closed at noon to morrow (Friday) the 28th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LUTMAN—November 18, at the Nursing Home, Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of J B Lutman, P W D, of a daughter.

POE—November 8, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain J Poe, R A M C, of twins (premature).

DEATHS.

CAUTLEY—November 18, at Dinapore, suddenly, Doreen, the dearly beloved daughter of J B Cautley, R A M C, aged 1 year and 4 months.

EDGE—November 20, at Ootacamund, Violet Ruthven, the beloved wife of Sydney Vernon Edge, aged 3.

EDGE—November 20, at Ootacamund, Francis Graham, the infant son of Sydney Vernon and Violet Ruthven Edge.

FRANSZ—November 21, at Thacker's Street, Madras, of acute pneumonia, at the residence of her nephew, Mr Edmund Cardoso, Mary, the beloved wife of C A Franez.

GOUGH—November 20, at Bellary, of congestion of the lungs, Major Percy Gough, Military Secretary, H H the Nizam's Government (retired), and late of the 2nd Madras Cavalry, in his 68th year.

POE—November 8, at Peshawar, John Purefoy and Susan Mary Alexandra, the infant children of Captain and Mrs J Poe,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 3-29m., 3-36s. Low water, 9-26m., 9-10s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Felix Sternberg's Farewell Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee, Parsee Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p. m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening at 5-15.

RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Tuesday night a carriage with a horse attached, belonging to Mr. F. A. Reddie, was standing near the Yacht Club, when the animal was startled by a passing carriage and ran away past Green and Reed's building, breaking the name post of Mereweather Road. The horse continued its career towards the Taj Mahal Hotel, where it fell, and was secured. The carriage was damaged.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. McMullen, Chief Inspector of Opium, charged Dewsing Morah, a Hindu, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Ahkari, Bombay. It appeared from the evidence that on receiving certain information, Mr. McMullen proceeded to the accused's place in Jain Dharamsala, and arrested him while selling the drug to an informant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

JAIL BIRDS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sicunderkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sambhi Bhagia, Rama Pann, and Rowji Rama, Hindus, with housebreaking and theft in respect of brass and copper pots, valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Kashi bai, a Hindu woman, residing in Durga Lane. The accused were further charged with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 200, belonging to Messrs. Kirkbride and Company of the Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Evidence showed that the accused entered the house of Kashibai in Durga Lane on the 22nd November by day and stole pots valued at Rs. 12. On the 13th instant they made away with the bicycle which was left near the premises of Messrs. Kirkbride and Company, by Mr. W. Lean, an Assistant in the company. The pots were recovered from a Marwari and the bicycle from Ismaijl Ibrahim, a dealer in furniture, in Bhendi Bazar. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and the first and the second admitted five previous convictions each. The third accused had three previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced the first and the second accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the third to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and all to six months' rigorous imprisonment each on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SAMBHARIMULL PANALAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the first insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the first insolvent had concealed his property in his native village in Marwar, and that his schedule was false and deficious. Insolvent had not entered in his schedule his share in the ancestral property. He alleged having stopped his business a year ago, but counsel was instructed to state that insolvent was still carrying on business with his other son who had not applied for the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the second insolvent, said that his client was in jail for the last six weeks, and the only allegation against him was that he would leave the jurisdiction of the court if he was allowed to come out of jail.

His lordship refused an interim order to both insolvents.

RE MUSSA ELIAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing for four months.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Bombay Flour Mills, supported the application.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, opposed the application.

His lordship granted ten weeks' postponement, and ordered the insolvent to deposit his press copy books prior to 1900, if any be in his possession, and to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE TULSIDAS RAMSEY SHA.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE LUKMIDAS NARANJEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, stated that the insolvent had not filed all his books of account.

Mr. Jardine said that some of the books of account were in the Police Court, where criminal proceedings had been taken against the insolvent by some of the creditors.

His lordship extended the interim order for another three weeks.

RE MAHOMEDALI GULAM HUSSEIN.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia the insolvent was given leave to amend his schedule.

RE LALJEE NATHU THUCKER.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices to the creditors which was granted.

RE ARTHUR BEDFORD.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE SHAPURJEE SORABJEE JUSSAWALLA.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for leave to serve notices and to amend his shedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE CUMROODIN ABDUL REHEMAN.

This insolvent was granted his personal discharge.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	17
D Khotwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mamgon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	12	12	84
Total plague deaths to date	253,637	214,986	
Same date last year	29	29	161

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Adams Miss
Addison I C S, Mr J
A'Deane Miss
Agabeg Mr and Mrs T J
Agelooki Mr P J
Agnew Mrs and children
Ahsan Mr M
Ainsworth Mr J L
Alexander Mr C I
Alexandroff Mr J
Ali Mr M
Aloysius Rev Fr
Allbiss Mr N B
Allen Mr G B
Allen Mr C T
Allen Mr B C
Allen Mr H D
Allen Mrs L H
Allison Nurse
Allsopp Mr S
Alston Lieut R E
Alves Capt and Mrs W
Anderson Mr P S
Anderson Mr S G
Andrew Mr and Mrs R
Apcar Mrs
Arakiel Miss
Arbuthnot Sir George
Armin Major H C
Aston Mrs H F
Atkinson Mr G I
Atthill Mr J N
Austin Mr and Mrs R F and infant
Baltozzi Mr J
Baltozzi Mr and Mrs T S
Balthazar three Misses
Balthazer Mr B C
Barugel Mr and Mrs A
Barrett Mr and Mrs C H
Bathurst Lieut J A
Bent Master P
Berkeley Capt R G
Birdwood Mrs and child
Blake Mr J A
Boas Mr A
Boekinsop Mr & Mrs E P E
Biong M D Miss I
Booth Miss
Borleon Capt G H
Bowden nurse
Bracken Mr J T H
Bradbury Mr and Mrs J F
Brett Mrs
Brinins Mr F
Brodie Miss
Brooks Mr J
Brooks Mr W H
Broun Miss E C
Broune Miss H C
Bruton Miss A R
Brutton Mr Cyril K
Brutton Miss L
Butler Miss E H
Cameron Mr J
Campbell Miss H M
Campbell Miss V
Cassels Mrs A
Castle Mr and Mrs R C
Chapman Ven. Archdeacon
Chapman Mrs
Childs Mr J
Childs Mrs
Christison Mr G W
Clark Lt Col and Mrs
Clark Miss M
Clarke Col
Cleave Miss
Cleaver Mr C
Cleaver Mr P A
Clifford Mr and Mrs
Clutterbuck Mr H B
Coates Miss
Cobb Rev and Mrs W F
Collins Mr B
Collins two Misses
Copplestone Mr W E
Corbett Capt and Mrs W A
Cornish Mr F R
Cornish Mrs
Cosgrave Mr W A
Cowan Mr G H
Cox Mr R
Coy Miss R E
Crofton Mr C D A
Crofton Miss
Crombie Lt
Crombie Miss M
Crosfield Mr A L
Crosthwaite Mr H S
Crum Mr W E
Crum Mrs L C
Crust Mrs
Cubitt Mr J E
Cullen Mr P H
Cumberlege Miss
Cunliffe Mr and Mrs H E
Cunliffe Miss
Cunningham Engr Sub Lieut D D
Daniel Mr J
Danvers Miss
Darling Mr G K
David Mrs
Davies Mr de G
Davies Mr W
Davies Mrs E
Davies Master H
Davison Mrs
Day Mr W
Deuchars Mr and Mrs
Dewey Miss V
DeSelincourt Miss
DeWinton Mr T W
Dickinson Capt F A
Dobbie Mr and Mrs W
Dadysett Dr
Doyle Lt Col and Mrs A H
Dunning Mr and Mrs C H
Durant Miss E M
Durrant Mr C N
Dyer Mr J F
Edward Mr and Mrs and child
Elles Lady
Ellis Mr R H
Elmore Mr J S
Elmore Mr F
Evans Lieut E P
Evans Rev and Mrs R
Everson Mr W H
Ezra Mr A
Ezra Mr J E D
Fair Miss C A
Farrington Mr S
Fielding Mr
Finlay Lt R F
Finlay Mr J
Fitzpatrick Mr and Mrs J
Forbes Mr B C
Forbes Mrs C H E
Forbes two Misses
Foster Mr and Mrs J J
Franks Miss
Fyffe Mr C L
Gadd Miss
Garside Mr and Mrs
Gasper Mr and Miss
Ghosi Mr K S E
Gibbs Mr and Mrs J A
Gillium Mr S J
Gold Mr G E
Gompertz Mrs V
Gordon Mrs
Gore Mrs H
Goward Mr and Mrs E A
Graham Mr and Mrs C
Grant Mr L C
Gretton Mr G F
Grey Mr L H
Growse Mr E F
Gubbay Mr D
Gwatkin Col F S
Hale Mr C
Haublin Mr and Mrs R E
Hancock Mr Richard
Harcourt Mr F V
Hargreaves Miss V
Harrison Mr F
Harter Mr R W
Harvey Sir and Lady
Hayward Mr J W
Herapath, Major and Mrs
Hill Mr R C
Hill Miss E
Hill Mr and Mrs C P
Hilliers Mr W
Hoare Mr R H
Hodgson Mr E M
Holland Maj & Mrs G L & Inf
Holland Capt and Mrs T C B
Horton Mr W H
Hauldey Mr J E
Hubbard Mr & Mrs H & child
Husband Mr J E
Hutchinson Mrs A
Irain Mr R H
Irvine Mrs Laird
Iremonger Mr F C
Ismay Miss
Ismay Mr and Mrs
Jackson Mr G E
Jameson Miss
Jardine Miss
Jebb Scott Mr and Mrs
Jenkins Mr H H
Jervis-Smith Rev and Mrs
Johnson Mr and Mrs W
Johnson Mr W H
Johnson Mr A O
Jones Mr H
Jones Mr & Mrs W H & child
Joyce, Rev and Mrs J A
Kane C B vice Admi H C
Kane Miss
Karpeles Mr Jules
Kealinge Mrs S A G
Keatinge Miss
Keay Mr Seymour
Kelly Mr J C
Kinch Mr and Mrs M S
Kindall Miss
Kissan I C S Mr B W
Klosz Mr W L
Koebel Capt H A
Laing Mr and Mrs A T
Lane Major Mrs D T and child
Lannowe Miss
LaTouche Miss H D
Laverton Mr H C
Lazell Mrs
Leahy Rev Mr A
Leeman Mr J
Leeman two Misses
Lees Mr D R
Leeshman Miss
Leeze Miss
Lovell Capt F A
Lubbock Capt G
Lyle Mr G R
Lyons-Montgomery Col H F
MacCow Mr and Mrs W J M and child
MacCow Miss
Macdonald Mr J S
Macdonald Rev H C St J
Macfarlane Mr R G
Macpherson Mr and Mrs D J and infant
Main Mrs W and infant
Marr Mr and Mrs
Maxwell Mrs and child
Mayne Lt Col G H
McArthur Comdr A W, R N
McCann Miss E
McDougall Mrs and 2 children
Mckinstrey Miss
McNeill Miss
Meiklon-Lomer Mr S F
Meldrum Mr Geo
Melville Miss
Meyer Mr and Mrs
Meyer Miss
Miles Mrs
Mitaranga Mr
Mitchell Mr H
Mitchell Mr D G
Mitchell Mrs
Moggridge Mr C
Moore Mr J
Mosley Miss F
Muriel Rev H C
Murray Miss
Murray Mr G Ramsay
Murray Miss M
Muscroft Capt J
Nagle Mr Geo
Nelson Miss E
Nunnis Mr J L
Oakes Mr and Mrs W A
Oakshott Mr E
O'Donnell Dr T J
Organe Mr T K
Organe Mrs
Overton Mr J
Parsons Mrs C J and infant
Pascal Rev Fr
Paterson Mr A S
Pattman Mr H A
Paxton Mr B C
Payne Mr A E
Pearson Mr J F T
Pelham Mrs F S
Percival Mr A P
Perrain Mrs
Perree Mr and Mrs W F and child
Petrocochino Mr and Mrs and infant
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H. MEYNELL, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar,
26th November, 1903.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1903.

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

THE modern history of Trial by Jury in India was the subject of a paper read before a meeting of the East India Association at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the other day, by Mr. Durant Beighton, a former sessions judge in Bengal. The paper was inadequately reported, perhaps because no current burning question was especially referred to, and perhaps because the discussion of the Fiscal policy at Home is just now occupying the bulk of the space in our contemporaries. Mr. Beighton did not enter into an examination of the jury system in India generally, preferring to confine his remarks to his own experience as sessions judge, in six out of the seven Bengal districts, to which the system has been extended. He holds it to have been a cardinal error, on the introduction of the system, to leave its extension to local governments, for it produced astonishing varieties of classification. Under the first Code of Criminal Procedure, of 1861, verdicts were made practically final, Madras made offences against property only triable by jury, while in Bengal the category included offences against the person, even murder. Mr. Beighton recounts how carefully the experiment was watched by the authorities responsible for its working, who found that its inherent defects were not long in manifesting themselves. The worst defects were those which the prejudice and superstition of native jurors laid bare. Murderers were acquitted in the teeth of the clearest evidence. The defects, Mr. Beighton's experience taught him, were but imperfectly dealt with by Sir James Stephen's amended code of 1872 which empowered judges to refer to the High Court cases in which the verdict returned was manifestly subversive of the ends of justice. Offences against the State and by public servants were everywhere in India excluded from the cognisance of a jury, and rightly so too, for a jury in this country is subjected to every sort of pressure "which in the comparatively low state of morals they are often unable to resist." In one case which came under Mr. Beighton's observation the entire jury were bribed on both sides, and we doubt not many other instances have occurred, and are even now occurring in all presidencies.

It would surprise the general newspaper reader at home to learn of the morbid sentimentality of natives of this country when confronted with the duty of pronouncing in capital cases, and that many influential sects cherish a religious prejudice against taking life in any circumstances. Yet, as Mr. Beighton related, while a cold-blooded murderer too often escaped his doom, the poor wretch who stood charged with any grave offence against property was apt to receive short shrift and to be condemned on the flimsiest evidence. Apparently, Mr. Beighton used the past tense in referring to such cases; but he might have employed the present. Fortunately, there is less likelihood of a culprit escaping to-day than was the case formerly when the finding of a jury was final. The code of 1898, which provided for greater revisionary powers, Mr. Beighton found to be insufficient. No doubt, as prevailing to-day, the jury system is more satisfactory than it was when originally introduced; but it is still free from perfect, and Mr. Beighton desires to see further progress. He would have a sessions judge empowered, when he dissents from a verdict, to ascertain the jury's reason for their decision. At times, we imagine, he would hear some truly marvellous specimens of logic as well as some remarkable efforts of oratory, for given an opportunity of explaining his views the average native would seize the opportunity for a display of eloquence. We are inclined to think that the introduction of such an innovation would lead to a great waste of time, delay in the disposal of cases, and an ultimate increase of expense. But we should welcome the adoption of his other suggestion that where a verdict has been palpably perverse, the local Government should withdraw offences belonging to that category from the cognisance of a jury for a fixed period in that particular district, if some effectual means could be supplied for dealing with any subsequent cases of a kindred type during the period of suspension.

Sir John Edge said that the only way of improving the jury system in the North-West Provinces was by abolishing it altogether, and there are many lawyers who will most heartily endorse his view, whether as regards the northerly province or the whole country. Corruption of the most shameless kind can be successfully practised in trials by jury in India. In some districts Mr. Beighton found it impossible to obtain a verdict against wealthy criminals. In others, it is not possible to find a sufficiency of educated and competent jurymen. Those who are able to serve are not willing; endless are the shifts and devices to escape service, and but for the presence and willing assistance of unemployed members of the local Bar, it would often be impossible to empanel a jury at all. That is an experience which must always be encountered until such time as education is more common, and even then for years it will be necessary to give sessions judges powers far beyond those which are either desirable or necessary at home. Mr. Beighton did not venture so far in his suggestions as Sir John Edge, but, on the other hand, he was not willing to remain so contented with the system in its present state as Sir William Wedderburn would have him. When Sir William was at Poona, he told the meeting, he was very glad of the assistance of a jury in cases when the evidence was conflicting. He thought—and, no doubt, he is right in thinking—that the people of India approve of trial by jury because it is a protection from police oppression, and that certainly is the case. But it does not render the jury system any the less open to corruption. Nor does the possession of special qualifications by the Poona juryman count to the credit of his brother in other parts of the country. Of course Sir William Wedderburn found more virtues in the native of his country than the general run of his colleagues, but we fear that he added little towards the solution of the problem how to improve the jury system of India which is as far from perfect as it can be with the hope of survival.

THE IRISH PARTY SPLIT.

IRELAND'S case would be hopeless indeed if moderation and good sense were to have no place in the counsels of her politicians. A few years ago it would not have been possible to tell the average Unionist, with any hope of being believed, that Mr. William O'Brien was a moderate man in the political sense. But in recent years his influence along with that of Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Party, has been cast on the side of reason in the land agitation. He has been a strenuous fighter in the cause of the tenants, but he has recognised the claims of the landlords to fair treatment. It was the conciliatory attitude of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond that rendered possible Captain Shaw's success in effecting the conference between the landlords and tenants' representatives which resulted in the Land Purchase Act. The British taxpayer considered the terms of that Act liberal and generous, and landlords and tenants in the beginning considered them fair and reasonable. But Messrs. Dillon and Davitt, supported by the "Freeman's Journal" have denounced the conditions of purchase as unfair to the tenants, and have relentlessly attacked the men responsible for the agreement on which the Act was based. Mr. Redmond, the other day, was vilified in the free Irish fashion because he transferred his property to his tenants on the terms laid down, and Mr. O'Brien has been for months the subject of the bitterest attacks. In a letter published just before the last mail left England the latter intimated that he had had enough of this. He recoiled, he said, from the prospect of conflict with colleagues and ruin for the country similar to that resulting from the Parnellite split and had decided to retire into private life. This meant the resignation of his Parliamentary seat, and to show how complete was his decision to wash his hands of Ireland's political affairs he announced his intention to sever his association with the United Irish League and to stop his paper "The Irish People."

The United Irish League is an organization founded by Mr. O'Brien, and has been mainly kept alive by his money. When Mr. O'Brien edited "United Ireland" his pen discharged so much gall and sedition that the existence of the paper was marked by repeated official seizures and periods of suspended animation. "The Irish People," on the other hand, has been recognised by Unionists as a moderating influence, and its threatened disappearance at the present juncture when a brake is needed in Nationalist affairs is a matter for regret. To-day's telegrams tell us that the party is endeavouring to persuade Mr. O'Brien to continue in the field. The best men among the Nationalists recognise that his withdrawal would mean a serious loss of fighting power to the Party, but others are probably influenced by his threat to take away his financial support of the league which provides them with posts as agitators. Mr. Healy's paper, the "Daily Independent," did not believe Mr. O'Brien was serious when he announced his retirement, because he had often before threatened to resign, but the sensation his letter created and the eagerness with which the Party is attempting to smooth his ruffled plumes indicate that he has real cause to be disillusioned of Irish politics. It would, however, be regrettable now that there is a prospect of permanent agrarian peace in Ireland if the extremists succeeded in ruining that prospect by driving out of public life a single man whose influence may be exercised for the material good of the country as distinct from political agitation. To Englishmen Mr. O'Brien's earlier career was explosive and full of execrable incidents, but Englishmen do not always understand that these things are included in the rules of political warfare. His association with Irish agitation dates from the Fenian period, and having gained a great deal for which he fought he is naturally concerned that the results should not be neutralised. Brilliant and sincere, he was once described by Parnell, as "an enthusiast with brains," and it is not surprising that he finds it hard to see enthusiasts of another type working to destroy what has been so arduously obtained.

VOLUNTEER EFFICIENCY AT HOME.

THERE certainly seems to be good reason for the statements which have been freely made to the effect that the new efficiency regulations have caused a serious diminution in the ranks of the Volunteer forces at home, and there seems to be a belief that as the result of the investigations which are now being prosecuted by a Royal Commission the regulations will be considerably modified. Not very long ago Mr. Brodrick stated that there had been a substantial increase in the numbers of Volunteers since the new rules were put into force. However, this statement hardly appears to be accepted by those sufficiently intimately associated with the force to know what the exact state of affairs is. It is pointed out that whereas Mr. Brodrick was quite correct in his statement that there had been an increase of seven thousand in six months, this figure was altogether misleading, as it is a well known fact that the roll-call of the Volunteers is always lowest in January and always highest in July—the months for which the figures were taken. As a matter of fact resignations from the force are sent in in December, and consequently for the figures to have had any weight they should have been quoted from the beginning of one year to the beginning of the next. The commanding officers state that nearly every corps in London has lost seriously since the new regulations came into force, and there seems to be no doubt that this is the secret of the increasing diminution in the ranks. The main point which is objected to is the regulation, which the War Office seems determined to enforce, that all Volunteers should go into camp to secure the training considered necessary to make them efficient. No one doubts the value of this annual training, and it goes without saying that the man who can look back upon a succession of camps is a better soldier than he whose training has been confined to parade ground manœuvres and occasional target practice. But to adhere with such rigidity to this policy is to assume that there will always be found in the large towns of Great Britain 250,000 men willing and able to set apart a week or a fortnight in each year in which they could cut off business and domestic associations and give their sole time to a course of military training under canvas. In view of the course of events recently and the attitude of the majority of the Volunteers at present it seems probable that this rule will have to be modified. A volunteer after all is only a Volunteer, and whilst an inefficient volunteer is not of much value, there is reason to hope at any rate that men can be made sufficiently efficient to be effective without the camp. There are several other points objected to in the regulations, and the report of the Commission is anxiously awaited by those who have the interest of the auxiliary forces at home at heart.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THE reports relating to the condition and prospects of the crops in India show that cultivators in most parts of the country have recently had cause for satisfaction. Few complaints have been received, and as a general rule there is a hopeful tone in the latest reports. Madras cultivators are very busy with the preparations necessary for the new crop. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are in progress in all parts of the presidency, and the only districts where the condition of the standing crops is not satisfactory are Godavari, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, where the effect of the heavy rains is still noticeable. In Salem, too, heavy freshets have caused damage. However, the early harvests are giving good out-turns. The reports from Bengal are brief but satisfactory. The winter rice crop is progressing favourably, and in places it is being harvested. Prospects are generally good. In the United Provinces the combined operation of harvesting the autumn crop and sowing for the spring harvest are in progress. The germination of the young plants is stated to be good. In the Punjab cultivators are busy with the picking of cotton, pressing of sugar-cane, and the autumn harvest generally. The only district in which the condition of the growing crops appears to be unsatisfactory is Ferozepore. Grasshoppers are still in evidence, but the damage reported up to the present appears to be only slight. In the North-West Frontier Province spring sowings are being retarded owing to lack of moisture. However, the standing crops offer average prospects. In the Central Provinces some damage by insects has been caused in Betul, Wardha, Akola, and Ellichpur. Elsewhere the situation is satisfactory. Cultivators are now engaged with sowing, weeding, and cotton picking. In Central India also vermin appear to be giving the cultivators trouble; but the crops are in good condition. In Coorg, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Kashmir and Nepal the situation is normal. Prices show a tendency to fall in the Punjab and in the majority of districts of Bengal. In the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Kashmir, they are fluctuating slightly, and elsewhere they are stationary. Everywhere there appears to be a sufficient supply of fodder and water, and the condition of agricultural stock is good.

THERE has already been a fair amount of betting on the Viceroy's Cup, which will be run for at the Calcutta Meeting on the 26th December. Mr. A. A. Apcar's Great Scott is favourite, at the short price of 2 to 1; Mr. Bass's Carabine coming second at 5 to 1; while Vasto, Acetine and Cretonne are at 6 to 1.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday, it was resolved to reduce the rate on water supplied by meter for domestic purposes during the next year from six to four annas per thousand gallons. The Commissioner's recommendation for a reduction of the duty on ghee was not accepted by the committee, on the ground that it was an article of luxury used by the rich.

THE Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for another term of two years. This is Mr. Ibrahim's third appointment to the Council.

THE loss of property, including the destruction of crops, caused by the Palar floods and the disaster at Vaniambadi, is estimated at 12 lakhs of rupees.

THE railway competition for the challenge shield and prizes presented by the St. John's Ambulance Association will be held at Jubbulpore on the 15th and 16th March 1904. The teams will consist of five men and entries must be sent by the 1st March either to Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, Karachi, Honorary Organising Commissioner of the Association, or to Mr. G Lund, Honorary Secretary, Bombay centre.

IT is stated from London that the delay in the publication of Mr. Stephen Wheeler's official history of the Delhi Durbar has been due to the ostensible author having to submit his proofs to Lord Curzon for revision. His Excellency's modifications of the text often took the form of recasting whole passages involving resetting of type. Thus it is that the great work demanded a longer parturition than was at one time expected.

AT Great Britain's instance the American authorities have re-arrested James Lynchehaun whose extradition was recently refused by the court of Indianopolis.

DISEASE of the middle ear, from which the Czarina is suffering, is said to be one of the most painful of known maladies. It is deep-seated, difficult to reach, and often menacing alike to life and reason.

A SMALL boy, rising four, had cracked his little sister's head with a toy. To bring home to him the enormity of the offence and to justify the severity of the chastisement he had received for it, the nurse approached him in the midst of his sulks, and said: "Do you know that you cut sister's head open?" Instantly the boy brightened. "Did I?" he exclaimed, excitedly; "and what was inside it?"

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SIR G. TREVELYAN'S HISTORY.

[BY G. P. GOOCH.]

Sir George Trevelon has made good use of the leisure which his retirement from active political life has afforded him. Important as is the American Revolution in English history, no book of any considerable dimensions or real merit was devoted to it till the appearance of the present work, the first volume of which was written four years ago, and which is completed in the volumes just published. Incomparably the most valuable part of Lecky's History of England in the 18th century is that which relates and discusses the events and the controversies of the American War; but it forms an episode in a larger work, and the narrative is interrupted by the importunate claims of other matters.

In the preface to the first volume of "The American Revolution," writes Mr. G. P. Gooch in the "Daily News," the author explained the reasons which had led him to disappoint the hopes of the readers of "The Early Life of Charles James Fox" that a continuation of that incomparable fragment might be forthcoming. He had brought the career of his hero to the threshold of the war; but when he seriously contemplated the events with which he would have to deal, he found that the Life of Fox and the History of the American Revolution were in separable. The title and plan were altered and though we hear a good deal of Fox, he is no longer the leading interest in the book. How far Sir George was well-advised in his determination must remain a matter of opinion. It is no disparagement to the later work to say that it does not compare with the earlier in brilliance or originality for "The Early Life" stands out as one of the literary and historical masterpieces of the Victorian era. Sir George had found a theme in which his talents had full scope, and wrote a book which no other living man could have written. With the American Revolution the case is naturally different. The field is wider, the story has been written again and again by Americans from every point of view, and there is little chance of an Englishman discovering new material of any great importance, or of throwing light on any point which has remained doubtful.

Sir George's view of the crisis was expressed in the first volume of the work, and may be briefly stated here. He returns to the earlier and commoner view of Whig historians, from whom Lecky to a considerable degree deviated, and maintains that if ever there was a great dispute in which all the right was on one side and all the wrong on the other it was this. In the opening pages of the volumes published to-day, he speaks with just severity of a certain school of American writers who see little that is good in the leaders of the Revolution. But none the less there has been during the last decade or two a marked disposition among grave historians to take a view of the actors different from that which was accepted as axiomatic by men of the school of Bancroft. In the previous volume, for instance, Sir George dealt Governor Hutchinson, to take a famous personage and Loyalists less generous measure than is accorded to them in almost any serious American history written to-day; and he did not seem to be fully aware that such a man as Samuel Adams was playing a much deeper game than many of his colleagues. In a word, it is hardly unfair to say that in some ways Sir George is more American than the Americans.

On the other hand, he has not exaggerated, for no one could exaggerate, the folly and blindness of George III. It has long been known that Lord North was a most unwilling agent of the Royal will: and the most valuable part of the present volume is a demonstration of the small volume of enthusiasm that the King's policy commanded, even in the earlier stages of the struggle. Where the whole undertaking was a mass of errors, it is difficult to select the most flagrant. But Sir George fastens with a sure instinct on the employment of the Hessain mercenaries as the step which more than any other infuriated the colonists and turned opinion against the war in England and on the Continent. The King had but few well wishers, and Sir George quotes the interesting forecast of Frederick the Great at the beginning of the war. Long before the termination of hostilities it was obvious to everybody except the King that success was impossible.

The Declaration of Independence is discussed in an eloquent passage, and the conclusion is reached that it must be judged by it result. It was immediately recognised as an expression of the feelings of the men whose lives were engaged in the struggle; and in face of such recognition literary or theoretic cavil against the famous utterance of Jefferson is rightly held by the writer to be irrelevant—the controversy lent itself to broad treatment because it raised large issues.

The latter half of the second volume is devoted to a useful survey of the state of public opinion in England in regard to the American war. It contains a good deal of matter which will be new to many readers. Sir George makes it perfectly clear that the war was opposed not only by the best and wisest men in Parliament, but by a greater number of people than is commonly believed. His survey of the newspapers is of great interest, and he believes that even the country gentlemen only grumbled when a neighbouring officer refused to take a command in the Army, and that "much harder things would have been said about him if he had shot foxes or given a piece of ground for the site of a Nonconformist chapel." Perhaps the most striking quotation in these volumes is the address drawn up by the London Liverymen in 1781, urging the King to remove both his public and private counsellors, and adding: "Your armies are captured; the wonted superiority of your navies is annihilated; your dominions are lost." When men could write such words in the capital the war was, indeed, near its end.

Sir George makes an important point when he reminds us that the movement for Parliamentary reform and the increase of popular control over the Government went steadily forward throughout the war. It was not a time of blind panic or savage passions in which weakening the Royal authority was regarded as treason or rewarded with broken heads or windows. The extreme tranquillity is declared to have arisen from the fact that the disfavour beneath which from other causes the Ministry had long and deservedly laboured was confirmed and aggravated instead of diminished by the war." Men saw as clearly then as we see now that the war would soon have been terminated had the will of the people been able to find expression in Parliament. Corruption fed the war, says Sir George, and the war fed corruption. It was more than a coincidence that Major Cartwright, the patriarch of the English reform movement, should have begun his propaganda during the struggle with America.

The book ends with a useful chapter on the Colonial Churches and clergy, their attitude to the war, and their influence on public opinion. The Presbyterian and Congregational ministers were Whig to a man; but the Episcopalian clergy were by no means universally Tory. Laud had nursed the hope of introducing Church government into the Colonies, if necessary by force; and it is quite possible that had the war ended differently the attempt would have been made. As the event proved, however, the war led to the downfall of Establishments, and the consequent growth of tolerance. Americans, says Sir George, are firmly persuaded that a great service was rendered to the cause of true religion when all their Churches were directed into the paths of independence, self-reliance and perfect equality before the law." There were many other results of the Revolution, for the United States, for England, and for European ideas; but Sir George does not enumerate them. He has set himself the task of relating the story of the American Revolution, not of estimating its position in universal history. His style is as bright and flowing as it ever was, and the book if not one of the most important of recent historical works is at any rate one of the most entertaining.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Russians in Mukden.

RE-OCCUPATION OF HAICHENG.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

A "Standard" despatch from Tientsin states that the Russians have re-occupied Haicheng, thirty miles north of Niuchwang.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Free Fooders' Demonstration.

THE DUKE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN THE LEADER.

A great meeting of the Unionist Free Food League was held in Queen's Hall, London, last night. The Duke of Devonshire who presided declared though it was not the policy of the Government now before the country, he thought that within limits there was a good deal to be said in favour of retaliation. But he had no adequate knowledge of the Government's policy for which he entertained grave misgivings. He asked how long the Unionist leaders intended to sit silent spectators while their late colleague assumed all the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of leadership.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

LUCKNOW, November 25.—The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires :—The Duke of Devonshire's declaration in favour of partial retaliation is held to indicate that the Free Fooders have resolved to shelve Mr. Chamberlain and support Mr. Balfour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANK OF ENGLAND SENSATION.

A Madman's Act.

FOUR SHOTS AT THE SECRETARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

A lunatic, named Robinson, to-day gained admittance to the room of Mr. Secretary Grahame in the Bank of England and fired four shots at him from a revolver, but none of them hit him.

The Police were obliged to use the fire hose before securing the man.

THE NORDENSKJOLD EXPEDITION.

Loss of the Ship.

SUFFERINGS OF THE EXPLORERS.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjold conducted an important exploration extending to 66 degrees south.

His vessel the Antarctica was crushed in the ice and sank in Erebus and Terror Bay.

The members of the expedition then took to the boats in which they had a perilous voyage of sixteen days, encountering countless dangers. They eventually reached Paulete Island where they wintered.

They had abandoned all hopes of being rescued this year when they were found by the warship Uruguay.

THE NATIONALIST SPLIT.

Mr. O'Brien's Resignation.

EFFORTS AT RECONCILIATION.

A meeting was held in Dublin to-day of the Irish Party, Mr. John Redmond presiding, when it was unanimously resolved to ask Mr. W. O'Brien to withdraw his resignation of his seat in Parliament and expressing confidence in Mr John Redmond.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Increase of Expenditure.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The German estimates for 1904 show an increase of six and a half million marks in the permanent expenditure on the Navy.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles Pritchard and Bishop Anger of Shantung.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 25.

Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, Principal of the Presidency College and University representative on the Madras Legislative Council, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

Lord Ampthill, with Lady Ampthill, accompanied by Mr. Wynch, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captains Mathews and Dick Cunningham, Aides-de-Camp, and Major Gifford, I.M.S, left Madras by special train for Nellore, on tour in the Northern Circars. The usual salute was fired, announcing his Excellency's departure, this morning by the

PUBLICATION OF MILITARY SECRETS.

STRINGENT PROHIBITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Regulations which are to come into force from the 1st January next are published in the Indian Army Orders with regard to secret and confidential documents.

The final paragraph runs :—Access to official records is only permitted to those entrusted with the duties of the office or department to which they belong, and these records are not to be made public or communicated to persons unconnected with such offices or departments without the sanction of the authorities concerned. The only legitimate use an officer or a soldier can make of documents or information of which he becomes possessed in his official capacity is for the furtherance of the public service in the performance of his duty. Publishing official documents or using them for personal controversy or any private purpose without due authority will be treated as a breach of official trust under the Indian Official Secrets Act 1889, with the provisions of which every officer in charge of secret or confidential documents is responsible for making himself acquainted.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

FRANCE AND THE NEW REPUBLIC.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 24th November, says that M. Delcasse has declared that the extension of the Panama concession to the French Company from 1904 to 1910 is contestable. The new Republic has offered to confirm the extension wherefore France has no course open to her but to enter into relations with the new Republic.

DEATH OF GENERAL MORE MOLYNEUX.

General More Molyneux of the Indian Army is dead.

[Major-General G. H. Molyneux has held the Command of the Rohilkhand District since 1901. He was born at Littleton, Surrey, in 1851, and was a son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. More Molyneux. He joined the 37th Regiment in 1870 ; became Captain in the I. S. C. in 1882 ; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1890 ; and Colonel in 1894. He passed the Staff College in 1884. He served in the Afghan War in 1878-80 ; commanding the Jezailchie Corps, now the Khyber Rifles. He served with the Soudan Expedition of 1885 as D.A.Q.M.G., and was present at Hasheen, Takdul, and Tawai. From 1885 to 1889 he was with the Burmah Expedition as D.A.Q.M.G , and in this Campaign obtained the medal with two clasps and promotion. In 1897-98 he served in the North-West Frontier of India as A.Q.M.G. He was Military Attache at St. Petersburg from 1890 to 1892 ; commanded the 1st Bengal Infantry from 1892-93, was A.Q.M.G. to the Intelligence Department in India from 1893-98. He has also recently held the posts of Colonel on the staff at Cawnpore and Brigadier-General commanding the Bundelkhand District, and he commanded at Aden in 1901. He was decorated for the Tirah Expedition in 1897-98.]

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

THE EMPEROR'S SUCCESSOR.

HUNGARY'S PREFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

LUCKNOW, November 25.—The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" London correspondent cables that the Austro-Hungarian problem is now in danger of being complicated by the expressed preference of the Hungarians for Prince Fritz, instead of the Archduke Ferdinand, as successor to the Emperor Franz Joseph.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

A HYDERABAD CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

George Arnold Fernandez, editor and proprietor of the "Deccan Times," who was charged at the instance of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Bombay, with criminal breach of trust and cheating relative to a sum of one thousand rupees, collected from his Excellency Maharajah Kishen Pershad, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and also with uttering a cheque for Rs. 900 which was dishonoured, was sentenced to-day by Major Iewers, Cantonment Magistrate, under Section 406 to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The fine, if recovered, will be paid to Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo under Section 417, in default of which an extra four months' rigorous imprisonment will be imposed.

The accused has appealed to the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad against this decision.

THE LORD NORTHCOTE ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

At the office of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co last evening the Lord Northcote Entertainment Fund Committee considered various proposals suggesting how the balance now in hand amounting to Rs. 1,382 should be utilized. Rao Bahadur Ratansi Mulji was called to the chair.

Mr. G. Subramani Ayer proposed that a gold medal be given to the most successful student of the Byramjee Jijibhoy Commercial College. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested handing over the amount to the Committee of the Adams Wylie Hospital. The Chairman was of opinion that the amount might be made over to Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Fund. Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, was in favour of giving away the money to the newly established Sanitary Association, while Mr. Arthur Leslie, Secretary of the Committee, suggested that the Rs. 1,382 available should be vested in a committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, Mr. Arthur Leslie, and the Secretary, and the Medical Officer of the Leper Asylum, Matunga, for the purpose of providing better accommodation for the lepers in the Asylum.

The meeting unanimously accepted Mr. Leslie's proposition.

On the motion of Sir Hurkisondas Nowtamdas, a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. Leslie, one of the honorary secretaries, who had made the entertainment a great success.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

SEVENTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 25.

The work on the ranges was much the same as that of yesterday. The morning was very misty. In the 900 yards Championship Competition Private Booth of the Cheshire Regiment put in 33 and Sergeant Bridges and James scored similar figures. Three team matches were put in hand during the afternoon. The Extended Order Competition (British), and the Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Cup for native regiments in command, and the Extended Order Competition (natives) open for teams were contested under rather peculiar conditions. The targets were chatties filled with water. Each one hit is by a man with corresponding number of section alongside falls out of competition. It was won by the Seaforth Highlanders amongst the British and the 117th Infantry by natives. In the Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Cup the best score was made individually by Captain Armstrong who scored 33 points at 200, 35 at 500, and 32 at 600 yards. The following are the results :—

CHAMPIONSHIP—British—900 yards.

	Pts.
Pte Booth, Cheshires	33
Sergt. Bridges, Connaughts	33
Sergt. James, Cheshires	33
Sergt-Maj. Rewon, Middlesex	32
Capt Marshall, Seaforths	32
Sergt-Maj Thomson, B B and C I R V	31
Lce-Corpl Dickinson, Connaughts	31
Lieut. Maclean, Argyll and Sutherlands	31
Clr Sergt Conjers, B B and C I R V	30
Sergt Fraser, Seaforths	30
Pte Trutch, York and Lancaster	30
Sergt Birlay, Royal Scots	30
Pte Ashton, Cheshires	30

CHAMPIONSHIP—Native—900 yards.

	Pts.
Havr Naik Shankar Nayar, 103rd Infy	33
Jamr Arjun Powar, 3rd Sappers	33
Naik Rahjbax, 120th Infy	33
Jamr Narajen Chowan, 109th Infy	32
Pte Natebaksh Pande, 135th Infy	32
Naik Baba Parak, 117th Infy	32
Pte Shewsaransing, 94th Infy	32
Bugler Bhikaji, 94th Infy	32
Pte Dhondi Suidan, 109th Infy	32
Havr-Maj Inamdin, 126th Infy	32
Havr Ramchsander Powar, 103rd Infy	31
Havr Sirjulan Misser, 9th Infy	31

EXTENDED ORDER COMPETITION—British.

1st—Seaforth Highlanders
2nd—Connaught Rangers,
Seven entries.

EXTENDED ORDER COMPETITION—Natives.

1st—117th Infantry
2nd—120th Infy and 108th Infy tied.
Ten entries.

SALVADORE GABRIEL MEMORIAL CUP.

	Pts.
108th Infy	163
117th Infy	160
44th Merwara	152
103rd Mahrattas	146
125th Napier Rifles	140
94th Russell's Infy	137
112th Infy	133
108th Infy	130

LADIES' SHIKAREE STAKES.

	Pts.
Mrs Major	16
Mrs Bagshaw	14
Mrs Vickers	12

Twenty-nine entries.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present : Mr. T. W. Cuffe Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N Wadia, the Secretary.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee proceeded to consider the Budget Estimates for the year 1904-05. The expenditure side was first considered and the estimates of expenditure for the various departments were passed as follows:—Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment at Rs 60,311 Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment at Rs. 59,811 ; General Office Establishment at Rs. 37,726; Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment at Rs. 64,642. Property and Wheel Tax Establishment at Rs. 1,61,576, Port Trust and Railway (town duty) Departments at Rs. 70,000, Tolls Collection at Rs. 455, Licencing Establishment at Rs. 31,831, Revenue and Refund Audit Office Establishment at Rs. 26,144, Fire-Brigade at Rs. 1,27,189, Public Gardens at Rs. 61,000, Public Works Department, general supervision and miscellaneous duties at Rs. 58,873, Drainage at Rs. 4,00,724, and the Water Works at Rs. 2,13,662.

With regard to the provision of Rs. 9,25,100 made in the budget for street and building-, Mr. Cuffe remarked that many public roads such as Parel and De Lisle Roads, were badly in need of repair, and he did not know whether the budget estimate of Rs 3,65,000 for repairs and maintenance of roads would be sufficient for the purpose.

The Commissioner said he had called for complete surveys of the principal roads so that when the next budget was prepared the estimates of repairs would be considered.

The expenditure as budgetted was then passed. The other items of expenditure were also passed as follows :—Port Trust Roads wharfs at Rs. 38,042 ; Public Health Department general supervision and conservancy at Rs. 17,10,141 ; Markets and Slaughter Houses at Rs. 1,50,843 ; Registration of Births and Deaths at Rs. 92,433 ; and Cemeteries at Rs. 15,851.

With regard to the grant of Rs. 9,724 budgetted for Laboratories Dr. Dadacharji enquired if the Municipal analyst was a full time officer. The Commissioner replied in the affirmative. The estimate was passed, and the following estimates were also passed:—Mahaluxmi Dhobiewada at Rs. 14,615 ; Infectious Diseases at Rs 57,619 ; Milch Cattle Stables at Rs. 6,775 ; Tank Conservancy at Rs. 5,910 ; Rustomji Jamsetji Dharamsala at Rs. 335 ; Vaccination contribution to Government at Rs. 17,702 ; general stores at Rs. 14,595 ; Municipal debt at Rs. 23,73,000 ; Pension Gratuities, &c., at Rs. 60,000 ; Police Charges at Rs. 5,00,000 ; Education at Rs. 1,14,551 ; Hospitals at Rs. 57,000 ; Discretional contingencies at Rs. 7,000 ; Auditors allowances at Rs. 10,000 ; Election expenses at Rs. 1,000 ; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund at Rs. 5,000 ; contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust at Rs. 3,50,000 ; Extra amount payable to the Improvement Trust at Rs. 75,000 ; Special Extraordinary Works at Rs. 65,000 ; Investment of interest realised on sinking, Insurance Funds Investments at Rs. 2,50,000 ; and Plague Expenses Rs. 2,50,000. The estimated expenditure for the year, with the balance in hand of Rs. 9,53,000, was passed at Rs. 98,14,000.

INCOME.

The Committee next considered the income side of the Budget and passed the following estimates :—Working Cash Balance at the beginning of the year at Rs. 15,23,000, General Tax at Rs. 23,09,500, Additional Half per cent. Tax at Rs. 1,40,500, and Wheel Tax and Tolls at Rs. 3,95,000.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the budget estimate of income in respect of Town Duties be passed at Rs. 10,20,000 and not at Rs. 9,80,000 as provided in the budget. He accepted the Commissioner's recommendation with regard to the reduction made in the fire-wood tax, but he (Mr. Ibrahim) considered that no reduction should be allowed in respect of the tax on ghee which was an article of luxury used by the rich. That would realise about Rs. 40,000 and the saving could be utilised in reducing the water rate by meter used for domestic purposes from six to four annas.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

The following further estimates were also passed:—Licenses at Rs 2,43,500 ; Tobacco duty at Rs 2,39,000 ; and the Halalkhor tax at Rs 3,14,000.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola the tax on water supplied by meter for domestic purposes was reduced from six to four annas per 1,000 gallons and the budget estimate in respect of that tax was passed at Rs 15,41 000.

The following further estimates were passed :—Market Receipts at Rs 4,44,000 ; Public Gardens at Rs 11,000 ; Tramway Rent at Rs 50,000 ; Miscellaneous Fines, Receipts, etc., at Rs 1,89,000 ; Contribution to Pension Fund at Rs 20,000 ; Profit on Workshops, sale of stores, &c, at Rs 13,000 ; Interest and Profit on Investments at Rs 96,500 ; and Interest on Sinking and Insurance Funds, &c, at Rs. 2,52,000.

This concluded the consideration of the budget estimates and the Committee adjourned.

THERE has been something of a scare in bibulous circles lately owing to the report that two Italians have been asphyxiated by fumes arising from fermenting wine while they were bathing in it. Several three-bottle men, who in a moment of panic had ordered in casks of whiskey, have cancelled the orders as a result of an authoritative statement that Italians do not always tub in the wine-vat.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rippon, 89th Punjabis, has been granted an extension for two years.

Command-Lieutenant Andrews, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, Indian Army Candidate, has been posted to Madras.

Captain Bliss, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, rejoins the 8th Gurkha Rifles.

A Somaliland telegram runs :—Captain Keelan, and Lieutenants Balderston, Walford, Kirk, and Shairp are convalescent. Captain Charrier is better and Lieutenant Grant improving.

ARRIVALS h NOVEMBER 24.—Lyk Lieut.-Col. Bo 166th Maharattas on leave from Nasirabad.

Saunders Col. Bo. R. A. M. C. on duty from Poona.

Dimmock Lieut.-Col. Bo. I. M. S. on duty from England.

Lowson Capt. Bo. I. M. S. on duty from England.

Marshall Lieut. Bo. 129th Baluchis on duty from Somaliland.

Armstrong Lieut. Ms. 9 nd Russell's Infty. from furlo from England.

Bayaid Major Bo The Buffs for embarkation from Poona.

Young Lieut Beng 1st Devon Regt from leave from England.

Macan Lieut Beng R F A on duty from leave from England.

Salmond Lieut Beng R F A on duty from leave from England.

Barton Capt Beng I A from furlo from England.

Griffin Major Beng 1st Lancers on furlo from England.

Harris Lieut Punj R H A from leave from England.

Pratt Lieut Punj 36th Sikhs from leave from England.

Rye Lieut, Punj R M Fus from leave from England.

Brown Lieut Punj R G A from leave from England.

Gowthorpe Capt Punj 23rd Cavalry from leave from England.

Rideout Major Ms S and T Corps from furlo from England.

Cox Major Ms 72nd Punjabis from furlo from England.

Dalley Lieut Ms 81st Pioneers from furlo from England.

DEPARTURES : NOVEMBER 20.—Cox Major Ms 72nd Punjabis from furlo to Burma.

Rideout Major Ms S. and T. Corps from furlo to Bombay.

James Lieut-Col Ms 82nd Punjabis on duty to Jodhpore.

Georges Lieut-Col Ms 20th Cavalry on duty to Jodhpore.

Marshall Lt Bo 129th Baluchis to join to Karachi.

Saunders Col Bo R.A.M.C. on duty to Poona.

Lash Capt Bo 113th Infy on leave to England.

Knatchbull Major Bo 122nd Raj Infy off leave to Mhow.

Bayaid Major Bo The Buffs to rejoin to Jhansi.

Griffin Major Beng 1st Lancers, to rejoin to Jhansi.

Hussey Major, Beng R H A to join to Lucknow.

Forbes Capt. Bo. R. S. Fus. to rejoin to Allahabad.

Riley Lt. Punj 25th Punjabis from leave to Peshawar.

Becher Capt Punj 8th Lancers on duty to Somaliland.

Pratt Lieut Punj 36th Sikhs to rejoin to Meean meer.

Brown Lieut Punj R G A to rejoin to Rawalpindi.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE PANAMA REVOLT.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, November 7th.—The United States warships Marblehead, Concord, and Wyoming are hastening to Panama. Admiral Glass commands the United States naval forces at Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus.

America's policy is to protect the Panama Republic, and prevent all attempts to land Colombian troops. Colombia first protested against the United States' encouragment of the Panama insurrection, and next against the recognition of the provisional government.

President Roosevelt earnestly recommended the Governments of Colombia and Panama to come to a peaceful settlement. He added that the United States Government was bound not only by treaty, but by the interests of civilisation, to see the peaceful traffic of the Isthmus undisturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's move from Mahableshwar to Bombay via Shirwall and Bhor in December :—

December 1st, Tuesday.—Leave Mahableshwar at 7 a.m., and arrive Wai at 9-30 a.m. Leave Wai at 10-30 a.m. and arrive Shirwall at 1-30 p.m. Leave Shirwall at 3 p.m. and arrive Bhor at 4 p.m.

December 2nd, Wednesday.—Leave Bhor after lunch and arrive at Poona at 7-30 p.m.

December 3rd, Thursday.—Leave Poona 0-50 a.m and arrive Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m. railway time.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Private Secretary ; Major W. Beevor-Military Secretary ; Captain H. Meynell, Aide-de-Camp (as far as Poona) ; and Captain F. H Bayford, Aide-de-Camp (from Poona).

BOMBAY DOCK EXTENSION SCHEME.

TENDERS INVITED.

THE Port Trustees at a meeting held on 17th instant decided to invite tenders for the construction of the new Docks from the leading firms having experience of dock and harbour works. The date fixed for the submission of tenders is 1st March 1904. The scheme has been approved by Government but the acceptance of tenders is subject to sanction to the detailed plans and estimates which have been submitted for their consideration.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OUR Panjim correspondent, writing on the 23rd instant, states that General Cabral Moncada is to succeed General Galhardo as Governor-General of Goa. Senhor Moncada is at present governing Angola, and may be looked for in India early in January.

The Commander of the Gunboat Zaire has received orders to proceed to Mozambique and will leave Bombay soon after completing certain repairs which she is presently undergoing in your city.

The locusts have been causing much damage to crops and trees in Sattary and other districts adjoining Belgaum.

Our health conditions are excellent and we are having nice cold weather.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

ALFRED WILLIAM TORKINGTON, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, travelling in the East, again appeared yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charges of extortion, perjury, false complaint, and cheating preferred against him by Hormasji Manecki Mehta, a mill store supplier and dealer in rubber goods in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Billimoria of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Hormasji Manecki Mehta, further cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, said he paid Messrs. Kay and Wilkinson one penny less per pound than what he paid to Messrs. George Angus and Company for the subsequent lots he ordered out from the former. He sold the goods he bought at 2s. 2d. per pound from England at Rs. 2-6 per pound but sometimes less or more in accordance with exchange fluctuations. As far as he could judge the quality of the goods was equally good. Witness tested the rubber by weight only, the lighter rubber being better in quality. He did not know the rubber he sold contained ingredients put in its composition to make it heavier. Accused told him at the time of the execution of the search warrant that he had been dining with a High Court Judge. It was not true that the accused told him so when he left Bombay. Omrigar, his father-in-law, advised him to sign the draft apology. He knew Rs. 4,500 were paid to the accused from what Omrigar told him. Witness could give no better account of the bundle of papers he had received from Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor, than what he had already given. He had seen the papers about four months ago. He could not remember the occasion for which he looked for them. He took those papers to his solicitors about a fortnight after the execution of the search warrant. He was particularly advised to keep the original bill of costs. Omrigar brought the bundle to him from Mr. Dinshaw after Torkington left Bombay. He did not receive any documents from Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw personally but Omrigar brought them to him.

"On being called and questioned by the Court Omrigar said on the first occasion Mr. Dinshaw gave him two bills only which he destroyed on the spot. On a second occasion he received a bundle of papers which he had produced in obedience to the suppœna of the court.

The documents were shown to the witness.

Continuing, the witness said they were the only papers shown to him by Omrigar. When the accused was inspecting the invoices he said Rs. 4,500 was hardly enough to compensate his firm for the damages he (witness) had caused them. The letter dated the 9th January annexed to the accused's statement was signed by him.

Mr. Robertson strongly objected to an application from Mr. Billimoria to allow him to reserve the re-examination of the witness. He said it would be a very great hardship to the accused to allow it to go, as who knew what may come out of his cross-examination of the next witness ?

The Magistrate : You must proceed Mr. Billimoria if you have got any questions to ask.

Re-examined by Mr. Billimoria, the witness said he had entered the goods ordered by Kharas in his day book. He made the entry in the presence of Kharas after the prices were settled.

At this stage Mr. Davar appeared for the prosecution and continued the re-examination of the witness.

Continuing the witness said two bogus purchases of rubber were made from him by Karanjia and Kharas in order to entrap him. Karanjia asked for Angus and Company's British Admiralty Quality rubber, but witness told him he had got only British Admiralty Quality rubber. Karanjia agreed to buy some and he was supplied with the rubber at which he appeared to be satisfied. Witness produced the correct copy of the bill given to Karanjia, and said the latter wanted the bill in duplicates and was accordingly supplied with them. Witness did not know if both the bills were returned to him in the bundle which Omrigar received from Mr. Dinshaw. He swore and said that the pencil writing "Engine, J. H. U." on the first line, and "Of Angus and Company, J. H. U." on the fifth line of Kharas' bill were not there when he signed it. He also swore and said that in the other bill given to Kharas he never read or saw the words "Angus and Company."

The case stands adjourned.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT FOR SWINDLERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur was called on for disposal the case in which Inspector Mordis charged Abdul Hamid Jaker Ali, a Mahomedan, and Parbut Mulji, a Hindu, with cheating one Lukmanji Mulla Alibhai, a dealer in perfumery, in respect of two cases of perfumery of the value of Rs. 153. The accused were further charged with cheating one Khantoo Amir, a goldsmith, in respect of silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 65. Mr. C. J. Ashbury pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 7th instant the two accused went to the complainant's shop in Nagdevi Street, where the second accused represented himself as a servant of one Kanji Dwarkadas with whom the complainant had dealings and purchased on Kanji's account two cases of perfumery. The complainant believing in what the accused stated gave delivery of the cases, which the accused carried away and kept in the house of a woman in Khetwadi. Both the accused subsequently went to the shop of the goldsmith Khantoo when the second accused represented himself as a merchant and obtained on approval silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 69. He gave a "hundi" to the goldsmith telling him that he would pay the money in the evening if the ornaments were approved by his sister, or return them if not approved. Lukmanji in the meantime happened to see Kanji and learnt in the course of conversation with him that he had not ordered any perfumery. Lukmanji on inquiry ascertained that he had been duped and informed the police. The goldsmith Khantoo became suspicious as the accused did not turn up in the evening to return the ornaments and proceeded to cash the "hundi." It was dishonoured and was found to be a bogus document. The goldsmith also gave information to the police. Being emboldened by the success of their adventures, the first accused again went to the perfumer's shop on the third day with a chit written by the second accused, in which the perfumer was requested to pay the bearer Rs 25 on account of Kanji Dwarkadas. The perfumer told the accused to sit down and quietly sent for the police. On the arrival of the latter the accused was given in custody. The second accused who had absconded to Ahmedabad was subsequently arrested and brought down to Bombay. The cases of perfumery and the ornaments were recovered. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the second to an accumulated term of thirty months' and the first to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A curious will case came before Mr. Justice Farwell, in the Chancery Side of the High Court in England. Mr. E. M. Pratt, of the Indian Civil Service, applied for construction of three singular bequests in the will of his father Edward Pratt, who died in 1901. The first bequest was to Mr. Frederic Harrison, the President of the Positivist Society as a small recognition of the noble spirit which prompted his manly letter more than two years ago to the Prime Minister about the then proposed war in South Africa praying that he would utilise it and secure for India "just treatment as a dependency of the Empire." The second bequest was for assisting Ethical Societies in promoting their ends and aims, and the third a bequest of £5,000 for old age pensions to cultivators of land in the Bombay Presidency.

A question had been raised by the next of kin as to the domicile of the testator. The testator's father Lieut. Pratt had settled in India after his retirement from the Indian Marine in 1825, and the testator himself had for the last fifteen years of his life led a wandering life on the continent. In an article contributed to the "Westminster Review" shortly before his death, he had described himself as temporarily resident in England. Under either Continental or Indian law, the charitable bequest was void. In these circumstances the Attorney-General had come to a compromise whereby half the bequest would go to the next of kin as in an intestacy and the other half to found free veterinary dispensaries for treating diseased cattle in the Bombay Presidency.

The Judge sanctioned the compromise, and as to the gift to the Ethical Societies his Lordship thought it would be hard to hold that a gift to Societies which included in their objects the disestablishment of the Church of England was charitable in law. He declared the gift void, pending notice being sent to certain Ethical Societies. The bequest to Mr. Frederic Harrison was ordered to be paid.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

DR. RICHTER'S CONCERTS.

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

SIR EDWARD POYNTER'S water-colour landscapes at the Fine Art Society are portraits of places, if portraits are precise records of mountain-markings and the positions of trees and roots. To call this work photographic is unjust, because a photograph is not the product of keen insight, long patience, long sitting before a scene, devoted interest in it, a mental resolution to make the portrait resemble the facts, and a laboriously acquired skill in fulfilling that vow. Is the vow itself—the intention—altogether futile ? Not having seen for some years the island in the midst of the Lago d'Orta, a spectator may be glad to be assured that its serried buildings, flocking close within the low water-wall, stand where they did. And so with other facts, when facts are so exceedingly beautiful. Our pleasure is in them ; it is they that are the works of art. Far from wishing such drawings fewer, we may reasonably desire to see the altering world thus remembered by many a trustworthy tourist. Sir Edward Poynter exhibits also the studies in pencil and charcoal for the figures in his well-known Academy pictures—careful examples of drawing ; and in this respect the President has in fact, always set a fair example in England, whether to a former generation which had not attained to good drawing or to the present generation which seems rather to profess to have passed beyond it. Purely pictorial qualities, where happily, they exist lose nothing by association with thorough drawing. In another room Signor Pisa exhibits his water-colours of Italy also portraits of places—country street, church and garden and he has filled them with something better than the sunshine and blue shadows of the ordinary water-colour drawing. It is true that his subject is the "picturesque" which has become banal in art ; but to overlook his qualities because of this would be to give "subject" (with a new perversity) that importance which artists and writers have sworn to lessen. A sincere attention to art for its own sake will not refuse to respect it merely because it deals with something beautiful or interesting or even pretty and trivial. Signor Pisa has a very pleasant execution, and sun and spirit.

On Tuesday night at the Queen's Hall, Dr. Richter, entering on the twenty-fifth year of his experience as a conductor in London, directed the fortunes of a concert entirely devoted to Berlioz, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the composer's birth. It is most interesting to recall the gradual growth in popularity of the greatest French musician who ever lived, and who is, as a matter of fact, the father of all modern music. Through his pages you can trace Wagner as easily as you can trace Richard Strauss. It may be perhaps that Berlioz's curious lack of that which is appealingly beautiful in short, melodic form has largely tended towards his exclusion from the admirations of the musical amateur ; but when you set against this defect, if defect it was, his splendid orchestral colouring, his magnificent instinct for the separate qualities of each instrument of any possible combination of players, when again he thrills you by the masses of sound that are made to contrast, one with the other, then the perfect unity of the whole combination makes you feel that, despite this strange deficiency, he ranks among the mightiest masters of music. Mr. Wakeling Dry, in a curious appreciation which accompanied the programme last night, declares that the orchestra is still in its infancy ; after listening to a Berlioz concert we should very much like to know what the child and grown-up man of orchestra is going to be like ; certainly neither Richard Wagner nor Richard Strauss has outpaced the purely instrumental work of Berlioz. Richter last night was at his utmost best, and provided us with the enjoyment of what can only be called a magnificent concert. His wonderful genius for getting just the right tone from every instrument of his band, his finely poetical sense of ensemble have never in our recollection been so markedly and so significantly shown. It was in the "King Lear" Overture perhaps that he showed himself altogether at his best ; he was not at his best certainly in the Hungarian March from "La Damnation de Faust." Here he took the tempo far too slowly, with the consequence that the whole interpretation seemed to lack fire, and that grand impetuosity which created so enormous an enthusiasm when it was played under Berlioz during his famous European tour. The symphony "Harolden Italie"—that curious, entrancing yet weird work, which sums up the orchestral beliefs and practice of Hector Berlioz—was gloriously played. It came as the fitting termination to as stimulating and as exciting a concert as has fallen within our experience for many a long day.

"Monsieur Beaucaire" has returned to town. It was one of the last season's successes, and since leaving the Comedy has been touring the provinces, so that it can boast a practically unbroken run of nearly four hundred performances. And as its popularity was far from exhausted at the Comedy, it was naturally the piece selected by Mr. Lewis Waller wherewith to open his tenancy of the Imperial. A second visit no more than the first convinces one that it is really a good play. It suffers from the defects commonly found in stage versions of novels and the essential differences between the principles of story-telling and those of drama receive but scant recognition. Perhaps the most effective moment comes when Beaucaire, having defeated Captain Badger, descends the stairs, leading down to supper, as he had pledged him if to do, a paralytic and hideous old hag. But the effect is not dramatic. It lies in the contrast of vigorous and debonair young gallant and his weak of a partner. I is wholly independent of all that has gone before, in which the old lady, moreover, has borne no share. For dramatic purposes it would be better were Beaucaire to escort Lady Mary. But that would be going too fast for the story, with which the play has to keep pace. Again, Beaucaire compels the Duke of Winterset to take him to Lady Rellerton's ball, but in disguise (that is, shorn of a very insignificant moustache) and under another name. Dramatic progression demands that Beaucaire should go there frankly as Beaucaire, and until he is discovered to be Beaucaire the dramatic current is not again established. But whatever the shortcomings of the piece as drama it is very pleasing to the eye, and contains many stirring and some pretty scenes. And it is beautifully "put on," and is acted as well as any piece in London. Mr. Lewis Waller makes a very fascinating figure of the hero, and Miss Grace Lane, as Lady Mary, is charming in a part hardly worthy her abilities. All the others do well, especially Mr. Edward Ferris and Mr. Harvey Long. There was a large audience, and the piece received the warmest of welcomes. As also did Mr. Lewis Waller when he made on entrance the first of his many bows.

An etching by Carel Dake has just been published by Messrs. Obach, of bond-street. It interprets, as faithfully as well as could be in black and white, the beauty of "The Girl with the Pearl Necklace" by Jan Vermeer of Delft, in the Berlin Gallery. Competent critics now allow Vermeer to be one of the most distinguished, if not actually the finest, of the so-called Little Masters of 17th century Holland. None, certainly, is comparable with him in a certain quality of sight, in the rendering of certain hushed aspects of beauty. The exaltation of his vision, the joy with which he relates orange-yellow to sunlight grey audaciously juxtaposed it to strong red, or set blue in a silvery scheme, even in themselves to ensure for him a place as artist small others in our appreciation. Of the few authentic examples by Vermeer, one of the most exquisite in its kind—the thoughtful little 16,5, at the age of 42 the works assigned even most scrupulously to him are mysteriously dissimilar—is the picture which has now

been etched by Carel Dake. Once seen, the figure of that Dutch girl, in yellow brocaded jacket, trimmed with ermine, standing against a plain grey wall, is a sovereign memory. The wall is lighted from the window to the left, and so perfect are the gradations that it is as though the spirit of light itself dwelt in the picture. Then, what an entrancing relationship is established between the ivory coloured flesh—the gracious hands holding the necklace, face, seen in profile delicious pearl in ear—and the background wall. Carel Dake gives us an admirable rendering of this Vermeer, and Messrs. Obach are to be congratulated on its publication.

Herr Egon Petri's recital, held at St. James' Hall, should considerably advance his reputation. At his orchestral concert the other day he showed a remarkable grasp of Brahms's D minor concerto, but in Tchaikovsky's work in B flat much of the right bravura spirit was absent. Played Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata with the intuitive insight that had marked his performance of Brahms's music. The beautiful slow movement was interpreted in a deeply romantic spirit, and only a trifle of nervousness marred the final allegro ma non troppo. One feels, however, that Herr Egon Petri has not yet found himself. His phrasing is at times somewhat angular, as if he were afraid of being sentimental, and he has not yet developed from the stage when technique is the master instead of the servant. But there is in Herr Petri something from which a great artist may be developed, a prediction that can be safely made of but few of the many young pianists now before the public. He has temperament and the musical brain, and his technique is in the grand manner. The playing of Liszt's "Six Studies after Paganini's Caprices" was brilliant in the extreme—especially the playing of the "Campanella" study. The performance left no room for criticism, except that Herr Petri did not convey the magical fascination with which Busoni manages to inform the technical studies of Liszt. The pianist and Miss Dorothy Bridson played Cesar Franck's violin sonata, and Miss Hope Morgan sang four "Melodies" by Gustave Sandre, and Trost in Schneider" by Carl Grammann. As a rule pianoforte recitals are made more interesting by vocal and instrumental relief, but in the case of Herr Petri a few more pianoforte solos would have been welcome.

When Signora Duse played "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" three years ago at the Lyceum, her main object seemed to be, not so much to give effect to Mr. Pinero's manifest intentions, as to cross them—to avoid, come what might to the play, all possible risk of being mistaken for pre-soiled Paula. She sympathised, as she alone can sympathise, with Paula in all her sorrows, but with Paula's past as with Paula's tantrums, she would have nothing to do. She gave us, truly, a very beautiful impersonation of a lady, but a lady who did not happen to be Paula, or capable of discharging Paula's duties to the play. On Wednesday afternoon it was early evident that Signora Duse and Paula are now on more friendly terms. For not only does the actress wear a barn wig that she may the better lock the part, but she has tempered her former gloom, reserve and foreboding with some degree of volatility and recklessness of spirits. In the second half of the play her rendering, save for some slight changes in detail, shows little modification, and a performance in which the actress always revealed some of the most marvellous aspects of her pathetic art has materially improved as an impersonation. The piece, the only play of English life in Signora Duse's present repertoire, presents obvious difficulties to an Italian company. These the ladies surmount more easily than do the gentlemen. As there is an eternal, so there is a universal, feminine, and the ladies of different countries resemble one another more than do the men. Hence, while the ladies of the company pass muster fairly well as English ladies, the gentlemen have no resemblance to English gentlemen. Further, their make-ups are, in some cases, to English notions comic. Signor Rosaspina as Aubrey is, however, very effective from the moment that he ceases to be merely a gentleman and becomes an anguish-racked fellow-creature.

The programme of Miss Nichols's concert announces that she comes from Boston (U.S.A.); one may reasonably, however, be allowed to ask what difference it makes whether Miss Nichols comes from Boston (U.S.A.), from Windsor, or from the Antipodes. Her concert was so far interesting quite apart from her own art, in that she was assisted by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Henry Wood. Of the merits of that orchestra there is, of course, no uncertainty whatever; and such an engagement naturally lent towards the success of the afternoon. It was a pity, however, that the lady herself was not so definitely interesting as the orchestra which had been engaged to accompany her. In Vieuxtemps Concerto in D minor for violin and orchestra, she played with considerable spirit, and also with considerable feeling, for the resources of her instrument; but it must be said that her tone is hard, and that very often she gives one the impression of being rather amateurish. The Vieuxtemps Concerto was followed by Max Bruches Serenade for violin and orchestra (Op. 75), of which this was the first performance in England. It was in the "Notturno that she was at her very best; here she played with extreme prettiness of feeling and with a certain sence of emotion. The work does not demand any particular passion; and, indeed, if it did we scarcely think it likely that the soloist would have given it to us. In the "Finale," however, there were certain passages which are marked "Andante," and which she played with quite singular distinction. Her greatest fault throughout the whole concert lay in her inclination to cut her bars short, and even at times owing to this tendency, to miss a beat. One remembers how Mozart on a certain occasion said of a brilliant harpsichord player that it was not likely she would reach eminence in her profession because now and then she showed that she had no sentiment of rhythm; let Miss Marine Nichols take that immortal phrase to heart and carefully remember that the greatest musical master of all time rested his fame and reputation upon the basis of absolutely technique.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November.

1. The following Extract from District Orders dated 24th November 1903, is published for information:—No. 773. Volunteers Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from the 1st December 1903, to 30th November 1904:—Lieut Col Eustace Ferrers Nicholson, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

2. Major H W L Dunlop, will Command the Regiment during the absence of Lieut Col E Ferrers Nicholson.

3. The following member having joined is taken strength of Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3687 Vol. A. H. Clough.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING By V. A.

Bombay, 26th November.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday at 8-15 p.m.:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—Gun and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters)—Gun and Squad drill at 8-15 p.m.

2. Capt A F E Stiffe, R A, on appointment has taken over the duties of Adjutant from the 24th instant.

3. Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxumi Fort, on Saturday next, the 28th Instant, at 4-30 p.m., for 16" R M L and 6" B L Gun drill

Dress—Khaki, Puttes and Field Service caps to be worn.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A conversazione will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head Quarters on Friday the 4th proximo. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. Tickets may be had from the Secretary (Corpl T Brooks, Mount Estate, Masgaon) and at the Corps Club, Apollo Bander

Tickets to admit—Member and two Ladies Re, 1; and Non-members and Ladies Re, 1 each.

REDUCTION OF A SENTENCE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. B. C. KENNEDY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in July last, convicted Krishnarao bin Narayenrao of being a member of an unlawful assembly and committing culpable homicide amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. J. R. Gharpure appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the accused was charged with causing the death directly of one Balwantrao under circumstances which make out the offence of murder, also with causing the death of Mahadu constructively under such circumstances that the offence was one of murder, and also with causing grievous hurt to Mahadu Babajee and Aba. In the month of March, 1898, two persons received injuries which several others were more or less reunited in their death, and severely beaten. In the month of June of the same year nineteen persons were put on their trial in the Sessions Court of the same district, and eight persons received various sentences. The present accused was not arrested at the time of the previous trial, and had now, on arrest, been committed on the charges above-mentioned.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the court, after hearing the accused's pleader, said: The appellant Krishnarao bin Narayenrao has been convicted of the offence of murder, because the Sessions Judge held upon the evidence that he was member of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to beat one Balwantrao, and because certain members, of which appellant was not proved to be one, caused the death of Balwantrao by inflicting a beating of such a nature that the death of Balwantrao was its most probable consequence. There is a very obvious difference between such a finding and a finding that the common object of the unlawful assembly was to inflict injury of such a nature that death was its most probable consequence. The distinction is most material, for as long since pointed out in Queen vs. Sabic Ali (20 W. R. Cri. Rulings, p. 5)—a case decided by the Calcutta High Court—Section 149 of the Penal Code is not intended to subject a member of an unlawful assembly to punishment for every offence which is committed by its member during the time they are engaged in the prosecution of the common object. In order to bring a case within Section 149 the act must be done with a view to accomplish the common object of the unlawful assembly, or it must be proved that the offence is one which the accused knew would be likely to be committed in prosecution of the common object. This is in fact what the Section 149 of the Penal Code itself enacts. The evidence in the case does not warrant the conclusion that the murder of Bulwantrao or of Tuka was ever the common object of the assembly, of which appellant was a member, or that the members of that assembly knew that murder was likely to be committed in prosecution of their common object. On the contrary, the rioters first attacked Mahadu, and it was not until Bulwantrao, and after him Tuka, had arrived on the scene, and had expostulated or interposed, that some of the rioters, of whom appellant was not proved to be one, spontaneously attacked Bulwantrao and Tuka. If the common object was to kill Bulwantrao or Tuka, the attack upon them would hardly have been deferred until Bulwantrao and Tuka interposed. The conclusion at which we arrive upon consideration of the evidence on the record, and after giving full attention to all that has been urged by Mr. Gharpure for the appellant, is that there was a common intention in which appellant shared, to inflict grievous hurt on Mahadu, and such hurt was actually inflicted. The appellant engaged with others in a conspiracy to commit that offence, and intentionally aided the commission of that offences and was present when the offence was committed. So that whether, because of the number of persons engaged in committing that offence of grievous hurt, the case is viewed under Section 325 with Section 146 of the Penal Code, or whether, leaving on one side the number of offenders, the case be viewed under Section 325 with Sections 109-114 of the Penal Code, the offence of causing grevious hurt (Section 325 Indian Penal Code), with which the appellant was also charged at the trial, is established. The conviction is altered to one under Section 325, Indian Penal Code, and the sentence is altered to one of five year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

1230—Hiralal D Commercial Bank of India Ld and another vs Javerilal Changanmal Javeri and another

1253—E F Nicholson—Ross Arthur Leslie Moore vs Hajee Hassam Haji e Mahomed—Bicknell M and M.

1265—Khunderao S and L—Haji e Esmail Hajee Issack vs Hoosein hai Ahmedbhai and others—Foomjee and D and M B Chothia.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suits to be heard in Chambers.

337,02—M B Ghothia Vunra Dhulia and others vs Kaikhusro Mancherjee Heeramaneck
For an exparte decree

616,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Somalaxmi vs Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai—Mirza and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smotham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bronco F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

605,02—Dikshit and D—G Ramchandra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford and Co.

233,00—Madhowjee V—Jeshmul Tilockchand vs Nathoo Jamshet and others—R J and M

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhusru Maneckjee Sitna vs Jeni Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co

832-03—Mulla and M—Virjee Bhojraj and another vs a Dhunbai widow.

793,01—Mulla and M—Esub Abdul Kadar and another vs Kulsambi—Tabjee D and Co.

101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhaskar vs Purshotum Babajee Pathari—In person.

21,01—Mansuklal D and J—The Secunderdas S and W Co vs Narondas Canjee—S B Noble.

838, 99—The Kurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others vs Liladhur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

229,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomed Esuf Khan vs Hawabee and others—M B Chothia, Payne and Co and K T and L.

843,02—Payne and Co—Mirza Bozalalli vs Narayen Madhowjee K B Mehta

391,02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Hurkore vs Killabhai Ramdas and others—Malvi H and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CRAWFORD.

For Judgment.

199-02—Payne and Co—The Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpal Godoo and others
For Varying a Consent Decree.

120,98—Pestonjee R and K—The Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhoy Cullianjee—Edgelow G and W

330,03—M B Chothia—Bai Manibai widow vs Vallabhji Hemchand and another—Little and Co—For Consent decree

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

635,03—Captain and V Bhawaniday Hemondas vs Abdula bin Alli Saheb coor and another—B Noble.

595-02—Hiralal D Sitaram Sawlis vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

755,02—Khunderao S and L—Madhusudan Dinanth vs Radhabhai widow and another—Chitnis and M and B Raghvenyo.

455-02—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ranji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F

671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another

333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shive Shanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji R and K

494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

483-02—Manshuklal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukhmidas Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and D and F

210,02—Madhowjee and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and other—Matubhai J and N and In person.

411,02—Cralade L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld vs T B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co

160,02—Mulla and M—Chamsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G

A CURIOUS mistake has occurred at the postal department in delivering a small sack of haricot beans intended for a tailor named Santopadre. The wielder of the scissors rejoices in the same Christian name as the Pope—Pio—and the package reached the capital addressed, "Santopadre Pio Sarto" (Holy Father Pius Tailor) the surname being placed first, according to Italian custom. As his Holiness family name is Sarto, the postal officials forwarded the beans to the Vatican, and they duly arrived in the Papal kitchens, only to emerge a few days later when the tailor complained of the loss of his goods.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

REFERRING to the Convocation address of Sir James La Touche at the Allahabad University, the "Voice of India" remarks:—Sir James La Touche's Convocation address at the Allahabad University last week was characterised by a freshness of thought and a practicalness of spirit which invest it with a peculiar value at a time when University reform is so widely discussed. When educational experts are considered to be the only saviours of our young men, who—as the Honourable Sir Denzil Ibbetson reminded us the other day—get only one chance in a life-time to acquire the proper kind of education, it is well that we are reminded of the general truth which is daily proved in all departments of business, that solid success is best obtained by the co-operation of expert and practical mind. The Chancellor of the Allahabad University will, therefore, see that the Senate of that University contains men of practical wisdom and broad views as well as learned experts. There is nothing in the Universities Bill to prevent the Chancellors from acting upon this salutary principle. Sir James welcomed the co-operation of thoughtful and educated men, because they know best the wishes of parents, the capacity of pupils and the directions in which effort is most likely to succeed.

MR. J. N. TATA'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Indu Prakash" is sorry that the munificent gift proposed to be made by Mr. J. N. Tata, is not yet availed of by Government. Our contemporary remarks:—Government seem to evince great interest in the advancement of scientific research but what is to be regretted is that no practical shape is given to their views expressed on different occasions. It may be in the recollection of our readers that the Government of India did not favour the scheme on financial grounds. Representations were made to them and in deference to the wishes of the public Lord Curzon has condescended to meet the people and the recent resolution of the Government is much encouraging. The vague attitude of Government towards encouraging the scheme did not induce the people to look upon Government help with any hope but latterly some definite shape is being given to it.

MR. BRODRICK AND THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The "Praja Bandhu," after commenting on the main provisions of the Official Secrets Bill states:—The Bill has been adversely criticized by almost every Indian publicist throughout this country. And we naturally expected that vigilant as our friends in England about our interests are, they would at the earliest opportunity protest against it. We therefore welcome with pleasure the news cabled by Reuter to this country during this week that Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and other friends of India have addressed a letter to Mr. Brodrick, the new Indian minister in which while strongly protesting against the Bill in general and the clause of awarding punishment for revealing confidential civil matters in particular they have urged upon him the necessity of dropping the Bill entirely. Here is an opportunity offered to Mr. Brodrick to do a good turn to the people of India almost at the very outset of his present responsible career.

The "Voice of India" says:—It will be some time before we learn the precise representations that Sir William Wedderburn and others have made against the Bill to amend the Official Secrets Act. The Secretary of State is not likely to regard the Bill as of such a dangerous character as to advise its total abandonment. We should, however, like Lord Curzon's Government to soften it down a little in its application to civil matters. We have already objected that it would be a harsh measure to make all offences under the Act, though they may relate to civil affairs, cognisable and, secondly, that it would be a very severe law which authorised the punishment of a mere entry in an office without lawful premission, as the Bill probably unintentionally does. We suggested the addition of a qualification like without reasonable cause, not because the law is likely to put into execution against innocent persons, but because it should be reasonable in itself.

THE ACCIDENT TO LORD KITCHENER.

On the recent accident to the Commander-in-Chief in India, the "Voice of India" discourses thus:—A serious accident to the one man who, according to the growing belief, can place the military organisation of Great Britain on an efficient footing, cannot but be keenly and anxiously regretted all over the Empire. Somehow, Lord Kitchener's horses have not taken kindly to Simla and its coolies. Though the bones of his leg are broken, there is fortunately no compound fracture, and every hope is entertained of his early recovery. We share this earnest hope for the quick and complete restoration to health and strength of one who has brought so much glory to the name of England, and who is regarded by so many, from Lord Rosebery downwards, as one of the pillars of the military strength of the British Empire.

The 'Rast Goftar" states:—A great sensation was caused the other day when it was announced that the Commander-in-Chief had met with a rather severe accident while riding. Subsequent reports have been no doubt very encouraging; but in spite of this, general regret will be felt that his Excellency has been compelled to take to bed at a time when he was in the hope of getting through much useful work in connection with the duties of his office. As to the injuries which he received, "the break was declared quite clean, both bones having snapped without any symptoms of a fracture." The head of the Indian Army has become immensely popular, among all sections of the community, and especially those who have come into contact with him, and there can be no doubt, therefore, that the sympathy expressed for him every where is of the sincerest character.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The "Gujerat Mitra" supports Mr. Macdonald's election as President of the Municipal Corporation on the following among other grounds:—The selection is obviously the best that could have been made and we welcome it most cordially. Both on personal and public grounds Mr. Macdonald's election must appeal to all as being a most judicious and sensible choice that the Corporation has made at the instance of their acknowledged Chief, none other than the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. Mr. Macdonald has been one of the few staunch Europeans who take a living interest in the civic life of Bombay, and possesses undoubtedly all the attributes which go to make a strong and level-headed President. More than Mr. Macdonald's election we sincerely welcome Mr. Mehta's excellent speech proposing his name. He pressed on the Corporation the necessity of making the selection of the President not strictly according to caste or community, but according to the man's merits and fitness to hold this responsible office.

NATAL AND INDIAN LABOUR.

Evidence, says the "Rast Goftar," is accumulating that Natal cannot do without Indian labour, and that if the Indian Government would hold out for a while, many of the grievances of the Indians in South Africa would be substantially removed. Our contemporary adds:—What is called the inexorable logic of events would force the Colonists to mend their ways and the Indian Government themselves will, it is to be hoped, see the wisdom of holding on till the last, in the interest of those who ought to be their special care. Nearly 6,500 Indian immigrants went to Natal last year, but the agriculturists are in need of about 18,000 more men, and the official opinion is that "at the present moment it would not be possible to carry on the most important industry of the Colony without this indentured labour." This shows that the Colonists are being taught that race prejudices will have to be paid for heavily.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PANDAL.

Referring to the death of Ramji Hariram, a Matriculation candidate in the pandal near the Wodehouse Bridge, from heat of the sun, the "Gujrati" remarks:—The Bombay University is not rich in funds. But it is rich in the knowledge of law. Let it beware in time lest it may find itself one day in a Court of law involved in a heavy suit for damages. We write in no unfriendly spirit towards the University whose financial resources have been very much crippled by the policy of melancholy meanness adopted in high quarters. But we feel most keenly for the lot of students whose anxieties and troubles cannot well be appreciated by those who have never been examinees. Our University must be spending one or two thousand rupees on its unsightly and ill-suited pavilion. Cannot some more humane arrangements be devised? Candidates work at high pressure at the approach of their examinations, and late hours, want of exercise and want of proper food invariably lower the vital powers of not a few students in these few months. To put them under a pavilion with inadequate protection against the fierce rays of the sun when there is the utmost need of mental concentration or intellectual activity, or to force them to leave the pavilion and go out in the hot sun during the recess hour is little short of positive cruelty.

THE VANIYAMBADI DISASTER.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Details of the disaster which overtook Vaniyambadi during the recent floods in Southern India are furnished by a correspondent of the "Madras Mail" who writes:—

Vaniyambadi is a Municipal town situated in the north-east corner of Salem District. The town consists of seven divisions, or pettahs as they are called, i.e. Amboorpet, Rahimonpet, Fort, Neelikottai, Periyapet, Chenrampet, Govindapuram and Kaderpet. The river Palar flows here through the valley formed by the Nakkanamalais on one side and Veerannamalais on the other. Higher up above the town towards the south the river divides itself into two branches, the western one being called the Jannappar and the eastern the Palar. After a course of a mile and a half these two join, making Periyapet and Chennampet an island. On the other hand, the Palar branch itself sends out a channel 30 or 40 yards wide on the west of Periyapet, which again falls into the united river near the northern end of the town making Amboorpet, Fort and Rahimonpet another island.

Though the source of the Palar is from the comparatively small heights of Nundidroog in East Mysore, yet it annually receives a copious supply of water from several tanks of the Kolar District, of which the most important are Somapuram and Agraharam, Muthuvadi, Valayal, Bethamangalam and Ramasamudram tanks. Higher up there are six or seven other minor tanks through which the Palar runs. All these tanks seem to have breached in the recent floods. During the N. E. Monsoon these tanks become full, and when breaches occur the river overflows its banks causing no little damage to the villages and fields on both sides of its course. Such occurrences have been rare since 1874 when the river washed away a small portion of Periapet. The rainfall this year having been more than the average the floods in the Palar have been unusually heavy from the latter part of October.

On the morning of the 12th instant at about 3 o'clock the river flowed over the town, almost submerging it. A small portion of the Fort which is on a higher level escaped. The Janappar, which borders Periapet and Chennampet on the western side, poured down its swollen waters into the streets, tearing away trees, houses and almost everything that the force of the current could uproot. The latter being of lower level, the greater portion of the diverted water forced its way to the Palar destroying more than half of Chinnampet. The Palar branch acting in a similar way rushed over Fort, Rahimonpet, Amboorpet and Neelkottai, while the Govindapuram river which borders the above on the east was equally violent in damaging hundreds of houses. Govindapuram, the south eastern suburb, fared no better. Another rush of the Palar from the side of Kodayangee, a small village south of it, sweeping over Thirumonjolai fields, almost drowned Govindapuram, while Govindapuram channel did its own work to the houses through which it passed. From 4 to 5 the floods were at the highest. At half past 5 it became evident that the water was subsiding. At day-break the three branches of the Palar were seen to roll down their roaring waters at an incredible velocity, bearing down thousands of cocoanut and other trees, as if they were mere straws in an agitated ocean. The floating down of dead bodies, roofs of houses, house materials, toxes, and innumerable other articles of all descriptions was a terrible spectacle. Except a few well built houses the habitations of thousands of people living in Periyapet Chennampet, and Govindapuram became a heap of ruin.

It has been found out by the authorities that as many as 1,210 houses have been entirely destroyed and their approximate value is estimated at Rs. 1,73 200. As regards the lives lost they have not yet found out the exact figure. Up to the 15th the number came to 125. The loss of property must be immense. Including the destruction of crops the loss of property may be roughly calculated to Rs. 12 lakhs. The panic-striken people ran in all directions to save their lives. Some got upon terraced houses. Some clung to trees only to be carried away with them uprooted. The husband forsook his wife, the parents their children. In short the calamity that befels Vaniyambadi is one of the saddest disasters that has ever happened to any place in South India.

The inundation continued on, though within the widened and deepened beds of the rivers. The people on one island did not know what happened to their relations and friends on the other. Telegraph posts were thrown down and messages could not be sent nor could the Railway station be reached. On the very day, however, Messrs. Moscardi, Head Assistant Collector and Blackstone, Assistant Superintendent of Police, came to inspect the scene of catastrophe. Nothing daunted the two gentlemen in their pity for the sufferers crossed the roaring currents of the Govindapuram and Polar rivers with the help of a small ferry boat. The Deputy Tahsildar Mr. Thomas Komaresan in spite of ill-health worked hard to allay the sufferings of hundreds. Mr. Richards, the Ag. Collector of the District arrived on the day following. The people of Vaniyambadi should be ever thankful to that large-hearted gentleman for his sympathetic feeling in having collected a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of feeding and clothing hundreds of homeless and penniless people. The permanent Deputy Tahsildar Mr. Mohammad Ghouse Saheb, the Hospital Assistant, Swamidass Nadar, the Municipal Office Manager, Mr. Subbaroya Aiyar, and the Police Inspector, Mr. Elder, all acted heroically in rescuing not a few from the jaws of death.

I must not omit to describe the cause of this unforeseen terrible calamity. The Mysore Government, with a motive to profit their State by storing up water year after year in the reservoirs of immense size and capacity for the use of the Kolar Gold Mines have constructed sluices to keep their waters in, instead of letting out annually the surplus water through the Palar which forms as it were a series of links to these dangerous tanks. It is by wonderful Providence that a greater portion of the town was saved. Lower down below Ramasabaram the Palar runs between two hills, the passage being as narrow as 60 feet in breadth. When the breaches occurred successively in those tanks, there was tremendous rush through that narrow passage which brought down an immense volume of water resulting in the disaster I have just described. Trees and wreckage which the current had brought down blocked up the passage and the free flow of water was suddenly arrested. This is the reason why the floods very rapidly subsided and the flow of water in the beds of the rivers has been kept up though decreasing day by day. Had it not been for that obstruction the whole volume of water of those tanks would have made Vaniyambadi a heap of sand.

HELD TO RANSOM.

MILLIONAIRE KIDNAPPERS WANT £2,000.

The friends of Mr. Wentz, the Virginia millionaire, who has been missing since October 20, received new of him to-day on November 2nd.

The missing man is reported to be held by his kidnappers in the Cumberland mountains, on the border of Kentucky. His father learns that he is well and will be delivered up to him for a ransom of £2,000.

A reward of £5,000 was some time since offered for Mr. Wentz's safe recovery.

At one time as many as 1,000 men were scouring the mountains in search of the millionaire. The country is wild and inhabited by a hardy but lawless people, whose main business in the illicit distillation of whisky.

The vendetta is almost a pastime with them, and it was feared that possibly Mr. Wentz had fallen a victim in some feud. The inhabitants of these wildernesses appear to have degenerated. Their speech has become almost primitive being restricted to their wants merely and consequently the number of words in use among them is very limited. They are ignorant, illiterate and apparently incapable of being educated. They obey no laws, each man being a law unto himself.

MONSIGNOR W. Tylee, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness Pope Pius X, is about to leave India. Monsignor Tylee's connection with this country dates from December, 1891. He leaves Bombay in February next, and failing health combined with his advancing years make it unlikely that he can ever return to India again. He intends to pay Calcutta another visit before leaving, and he also proposes, with the permission of His Grace the Archbishop, to preach several sermons—four probably—in St. Thomas', Madras Row, during the winter months.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE King the other day paid a visit to the Middle Temple, of which he is a member. His Majesty, however, is also a Bencher and has been Treasurer. As Prince of Wales he several times dined in the Middle Temple Hall, and in particular may be mentioned the day when the Duke of Clarence was admitted a member and called to the Bench at the same time. Although there have been occasions when the reigning sovereign has been present at one of the Inns, the circumstances were never similar. For example, in the Fleming MSS. it is recorded that under date Dec. 6, 1670: "On Saturday last their Majesties, with the Prince of Orange, were present incognito at the merriments usual at this season at the Temple where they entertained with dances of all kinds to their very great satisfaction." Again on the 31st of the next month the writer adds: "Their Majesties and the Prince of Orange were present at the revels at the Temple on the 27th and at Lincoln's Inn on the 28th."

On these occasions Charles II. was simply a visitor, but in the next year, when dining with the Society of Lincoln's Inn, at the invitation of The Reader, Sir Francis Goodericke, he advanced a step further, as narrated in the Black Books: Towards the end of dinner his Majestie, to doe a Transcendant Honor and Grace to this Society, and to expresse his most gratious acceptance of theire humble duty and affeccion towards him, was pleased to command the Booke of Admittances to be brought to him, and, with his owne hand entered his Royall Name therein most graticusly condiscending to make himself a Member thereof. The Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and others attendant upon his Majesty followed this great and highest example.

That latest wonder of science, radium, is attracting much attention, and elsewhere reference is made to the face that the sun is now believed in some quarters to be made of this substance. Some interesting particulars are given in "Pearson's Magazine" for November of the gigantic force with which radium expels its rays. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. Such a speed as this, it is of course, impossible for the human brain to conceive, nor is it any easier to grapple intelligently with the speed of the emanations of radium, some of which fly off at a velocity of 120,000 miles a second (contrast this with the speed of a bullets—roughly 650 yards a second), and will penetrate steel and various other substances almost as easily as smoke will pass through muslin. So powerful are these rays that it would be as dangerous to approach radium in any quantity as it is to go near gunpowder with a lighted match. Professor Curio has given it as his opinion that a men entering a chamber containing a pound of radium would have his eyesight destroyed, his skin burnt and would probably lose his life.

Alaska, the rich empire of the North, is undergoing marvellous development. Steamers are multiplying upon its rivers, and towns are springing up everywhere with schools, banks, railways, telephones, etc. From end to end of the Yukon, mightiest of the rivers of the world, the traveller (says "World's Work") may wonder during four months of the year and never see snow. Instead, there will be a tangle of rich vegetation, of great forests of grass that grows as high as a man's shoulder, and endless fields of beautiful plant-life. Nome is now a city of 25,000 population. Dawson enjoys almost as many municipal advantages as any city of its size in the world. Nothing places the Dawson citizen more than to entertain a sceptical visitor from the south at table with lettuce, asparagus, green peas, or celery, cauliflower, cabbage, and carrots according to the season, grown in his own rear yard; and the same civic pride has led the Dawson Chamber of Commerce to display some very fine specimens of barley and oats grown in that section. Moreover, throughout the Klondike country livestock can find sufficient feed to sustain life outdoors even in winter.

There is an element of danger in the shooting parties of French Presidents. Some years ago, Colonel Brugere, one of Colonel Lamy's predecessors, accompanying President Carnot and a party in the forest of Rambouillet, received a load of small shot in the fleshy part of the body. He fell down, covered with blood, suffered great pain, and it was feared had received severe injuries. The recovery was slow, and for several weeks the gallant officer was unable to sit at his secretary's desk at the Elysee. The only person near him at the time the accident happened was President Carnot, who was short-sighted, Colonel Brugere (says 'Truth') was the first to request the newspaper men of his acquaintance to leave this circumstance unmentioned. Shortly after his recovery he was promoted to the rank of general, no doubt for injuries received in action.

Perhaps the nearest parallel in modern times to the cattle maiming outrages which have been brought to light of late is the dynamiting of sheep which takes place on the free ranches in California. During the last ten years 600,000 sheep have been wantonly killed by cowboys, at a loss to the owners of £500,000. It is also estimated—no one can tell surely, for all the tragedies of the range do not come to light—that five hundred men have been killed in these attacks on the sheep. The devastation produced by dynamite thrown among the huddled bands of sheep is said to be terrible, the explosion ending the existence of whole flocks. Flocks have been driven into narrow canyons and clubbed to death, they have been hurried over precipices and destroyed, and flocks have been surrounded and every animal killed by riflemen. The cause of this sanguinary contest between cowboy and sheep arises from the fact that cattle will not eat after the sheep, and laws which provide for the separation of the herds in different pasture have been unsuccessful.

The probation law which was passed as an experiment in the State of New York has now been in operation just two years. Its practicability according to its supporters, has been clearly shown. There are more than a thousand young men at liberty who would have served a term behind prison bars were it not for this law. All have committed crimes and stand convicted before a judge; but the sentence has been suspended, the magistrate believing that the accused had within him after all the making of a man. They are released on a ticket-of-leave system. In a recent report it is stated that of the seventy-one now on probation only three have lapsed and been sent to prison. Nine cannot be found.

M. Mathiega, an anthropologist, of Prague, has just made some interesting experiments with regard to the weight of brain in different branches of the community. Having first ascertained that the male brain weights on an average 1,400 grammes, and the female brain 1,200 grammes between the ages of twenty and sixty, he has gathered the following statistics, based on the study of the brains of 235 persons, differing widely in their occupation and intellectual culture.

	Grammes.
Day labourers	1,400
Workmen and unskilled labourers	1,433
Porters, guardians and watchers	1,436
Mechanics	1,450
Business men	1,468
Physicians and professors	1,500

The manufacturing or sale of alcoholic drinks is not favourable to cerebral development judging by the light weight of the brains of brewers, beer-shop keepers and waiters in cafes. The average weight among this class is only 1,419 grammes, whereas it rises to 1,442 among cabinetmakers, 1,446 among shoemakers and 1,447 among blacksmiths, locksmiths, and other workers in iron and steel.

In what way colours are produced is a mystery still. The varied hues of the unrivalled La France rose are formed from the black soil. Endless are the colours produced from coal tar. But how no scientist can say. Why it is that in the zenith we have, in fine weather, a deep rich blue is perhaps not generally known. There is always above us a haze, however fine. This haze is the aggregate of the finest combination of moisture on dust particles. And water is blue, even when distilled blue, is its inherent colour. Accordingly (says the "Scotsman") the deep blue colour in the upper heavens is caused by the light through depth of fine haze. If there was no haze above us the sky would be black—that is, we would be looking into the blackness of limitless space.

THE prophet may have no honour in his own country; but the Secretary for Scotland has better luck. The Right Hon. A. Graham Murray's recent appointment to Cabinet rank, associated with the office of Secretary for Scotland has delighted his constituents, and he is not only to be entertained at a luncheon but is to have demonstrations in his honour all over Buteshire which he has represented in Parliament for twelve years.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.

We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hafner, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says:

"I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in storms, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood; and they cure constipation and biliousness.

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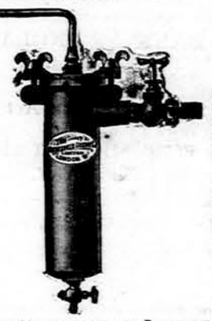

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Morley Roberts's new novel, "Rachel Marr," has been added to Mr. Fisher Unwin's Colonial Library. The book, besides being a powerful and passionate tragedy, may be called an allegory of the war of flesh and spirit; of the struggle between primæval and inherited impulse, and the bonds of law, custom and belief. It is a singularly candid and forcible study of the sex problem, of the blossoming of womanhood and the developments of the instinct of maternity, and is spoken of by English reviewers as far above anything we have yet had from the author's pen. The whole action takes place in and around a little Cornish village, and all about the story is an atmosphere of sea and woodland.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is including in his Colonial Library a new novel by E. H. Strain, author of A Man's Foes, a historical romance which attracted much attention at the time of its publication eight years ago. The title of the new book was originally announced an An Innocent Impostor, but owing to the discovery that another story of the same title was in existence, it has been altered to Laura's Legacy. The innocent impostor is a girl who has grown up in the full belief that she is the heiress to a great property, though in reality she is the daughter of a beggar-woman and is keeping the rightful heir out of his inheritance. How this extraordinary situation came about; its moulding influence on the life and character of the sensitive and gifted heroine; and, in particular, the discovery and first exercise of her special talent; are matters narrated by E. H. Strain after the fashion which has already endeared her to many readers.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing a special edition for the Colonies of Mr. Justin McCarthy's new volume, Portraits of the Sixties. The book consists of a series of sketches of some of the most conspicuous figures in literature, art, science, politics and social life during the period between 1860 and 1870. Mr. McCarthy does not rely on contemporary records for his descriptions, but all those of whom he writes are men and women whom he has seen and most of whom he has known personally. Although his pen as a portrait painters needs little adventitious aid, the interest of his new work will certainly not suffer from the inclusion of a fine selection of contemporary photographs. Thus we have a new and striking portrait of Charles Dickens, while the once familiar faces of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil are not the less welcome in that they come almost as a resurrection from the great forgotten. Cobden, Bright, Newman, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Don Carlos, Captain Gosset, Mr. and Mrs (afterwards Sir Richard and Lady) Burton, George Peabody, O'Connell, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Gathorne and John Gathorne Hardy are only a few of these.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has finished his biography of Zola, and it is announced for publication by Mr. John Lane. Mr. Vizetelly enjoyed Zola's friendship for many years, and was thoroughly acquainted with his work, his views, and his aspirations. In this book he deals with the novelist's home life, as well as with his literary career.

The Kempton-Wace Letters, a book which Messrs Isbister published here, has had a great boom in America. The interest in it may have been helped by the fact that it was anonymous. It now appears that Mr. Jack London is part author of the volume. The other author is a young Jewess, Miss Anna Strunsky, who is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, California.

Dr. Augustus Jessopp is writing a book on William Cecil, the famous Lord Burghley. The late Lord Salisbury allowed pictures at Hatfield to be specially photographed for this volume. Dr. Jessopp promises some fresh information about Burghley's personality and statesmanship. The book will appear, before very long, as one of Messrs. Jack's series of historical monographs.

Mr. Oswald Crawford's new drama in verse, The Sin of Prince Eladane, if appearing at once with Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It is preceded by an introduction, in which Mr. Crawford defends the position which he has taken up in various writings on the drama. He holds, in effect, that drama addressed to the reader and not meant for the stage is a legitimate form of fiction.

Mr. Freshfield's book describing his recent tour among the Himalayas will be published on an early date by Mr. Arnold. The magnificent range of Kangchenjunga is in one sense the best-known portion of the Himalaya Mountains, being visible from that popular hill-station Darjeeling. However, Kangchenjunga was almost unexplored and very inadequately mapped until Mr. Freshfield made the complete circuit of the mountain. The book is illustrated.

Messrs. Methuen are publishing a ballad-epic entitled The Burden of Engela, by Miss Alice Buckton. The scene is laid in the halftropical scenery of the North Transvaal, and Engela and Piet are representatives of the Huguenot and Dutch elements who have intermarried for generations past. The incidents of the tale are taken from life, and politics are avoided. Miss Buckton's earlier book, Through Human Eyes, was introduced to the public by Mr. Robert Bridges.

Next week Mr. Murray will issue the edition which he has had in preparation for some time of Montaigne Italian Journal. It has been translated and edited by Mr. W. G. Waters, and will appear in three pretty pocket volumes, with a portrait of Montaigne and other illustrations. In the year 1842 Hazlitt made a translation of the Journal, and printed it with his edition of Cotton's essays. Hazlitt's version has long been out of print, and the new edition will therefore supply a want.

A work which may have been suggested by a speech made by Lord Rosebery some years ago is to appear next spring. Speaking to the Scottish History Society, at Edinburgh, he said that a book was wanted recording the dignities conferred by the Stuarts after their departure from England in 1689. His point, of course, was that it was desirable as a key to many points in Jacobite history. Now Messrs. Jack announce a volume dealing with the Jacobite peerage, baronetage, knightage, and grants of honour. It has been compiled by the Marquis of Ruvigny.

School is the title of a new monthly record of educational thought and progress, which Mr. Laurie Magnus is to edit for Mr. Murray. Its motto will be Herbert Spencer's phrase, To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge. The journal is to take into account the new forces in education and the new features which have been impressed upon it by new legislation. The recent Acts, it is remarked, organise education in all its branches under a single central authority, and the perspective is thereby changed.

Lady Burghclere's monograph on George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, will be published by Mr. Murray in a few days. She says in her preface:—In attempting to compile, mainly from original sources hitherto unedited, a biography of one of the most interesting figures of the Stuart Period, I had at first hoped to avoid the presumption of writing English history, but the Duke of Buckingham's name was so closely interwoven with the chronicles of the time that I soon found this to be impossible. Accordingly, Lady Burghclere gives some account of the leading events of the Duke's time.

To Messrs. Putnam's series of Little French Masterpieces a volume of short stories by Balzac is being added. In an introduction M. Brunetiere says:—Balzac's short stories, which we call in French nouvelles, are generally speaking not the best known or the most popular part of his work; nor or they the part best fitted to give a true and complete idea of his genius. But some of them are none the less masterpieces in their kind they have characteristics and a significance not always possessed by their author's long novels.

A special feature of Mr. Justin McCarthy's new book, Portraits of the Sixties, which is appearing next, Monday, will be a series of illustrations. These will show us, as they were in the sixties, characters like Dickens, Cobden, Bright, Cardinal Newman, Don Carlos and George Peabody. There is hardly a celebrity of that time of whom Mr. McCarthy has not something to say, and he knew many of the eminent men of the day as personal friends.

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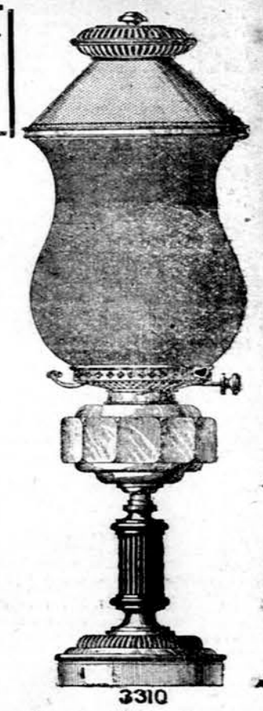

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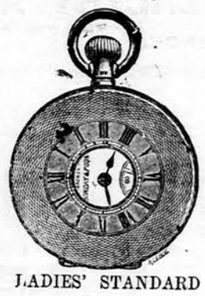

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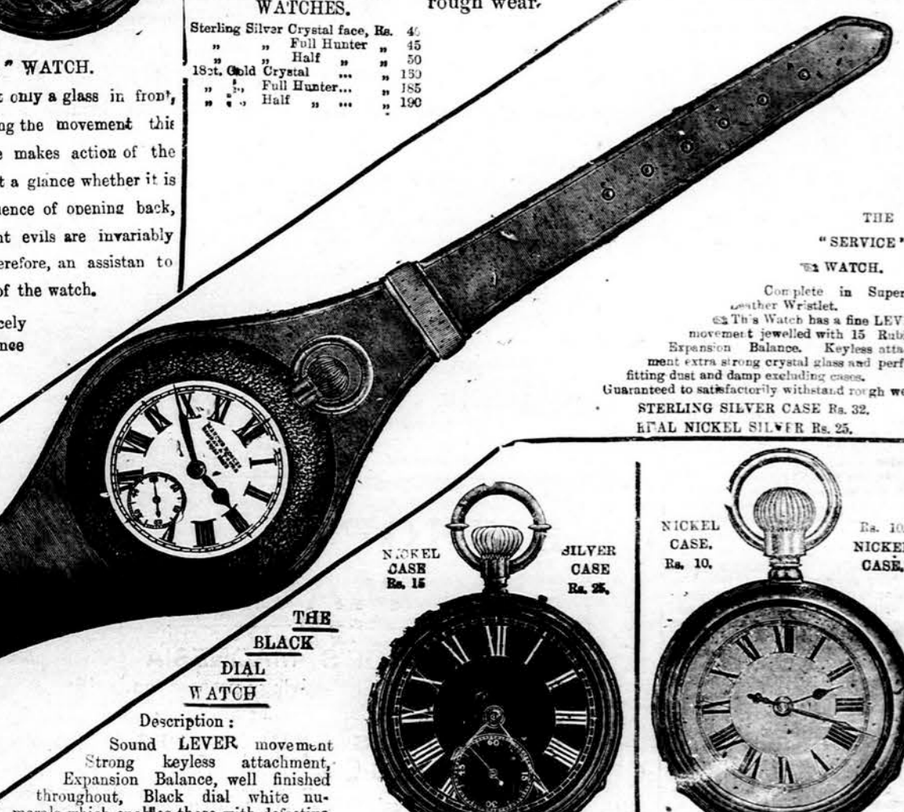

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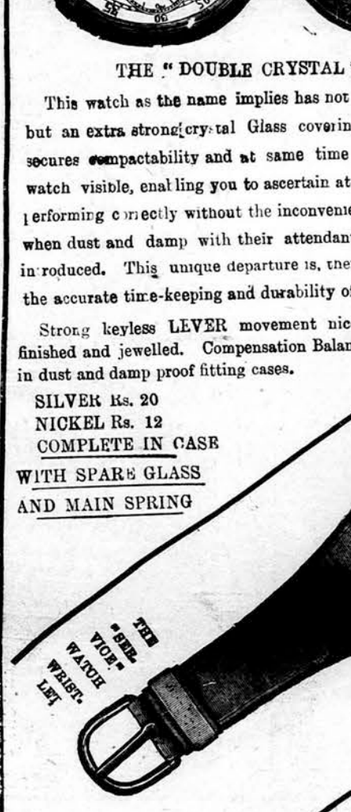

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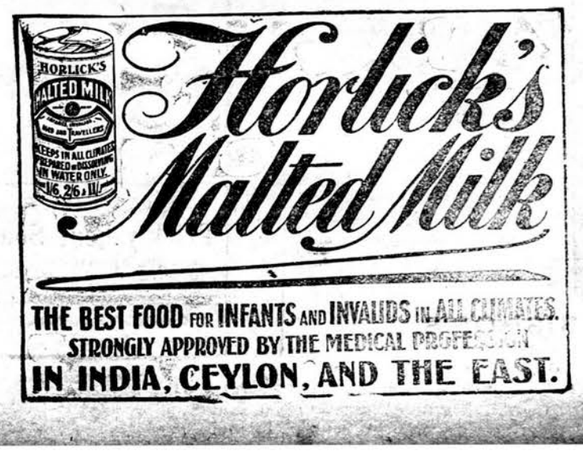

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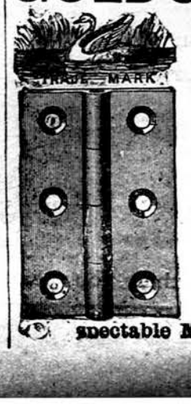

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